FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 006 *9 January 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Puja Academy Lecture Praises Socialist Backing of Detente BB 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Jan]

BULGARIA

BTA Notes Deng Xiaoping's 'Anti-Soviet,' 'Belligerent Rage' C 1
[Shismanov]
Army Daily Warns Against, Condemns U.S. Military Mideast Presence C 1
[Atanasov in NARODNA ARMIYA 4 Jan]
Leaders Attend Cuban Ambassador's Reception C 4
Officials Greet Kampuchean Leader Heng Samrin on National Holiday C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jan]
Post Changes Reported in Committee for Culture C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Dec]
Todorov Reviews Tasks at Council of Ministers Meeting C 6
Briefs: Georgi Atanasov in Ruse; Burgas Port Expansion C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentaries on U.S. Reaction to Soviets in Afghanistan D 1
U.S. 'Interference' Condemned D 1
[Harustiak in ROLNICKE NOVINY 5 Jan]
SALT II Delay 'Extortion' D 2
[Madr in RUDE PRAVO 5 Jan]
Carter Speech, UN Vote D 3
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador for Talks D 4
Austrian Communist Party Leaders Arrive for Talks D 5
Heavy Machinery To Be Traded With Soviet Union D 6
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 3 Jan]
Scientific Protocol Signed With Vietnam D 6
Indra Receives Democratic Yemen's Charge d'Affaires D 6
Nuclear Energy Requirements, Capabilities Reviewed D 6
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 30 Dec]
Foreign Currency Allocations Established for Tourists D 7
[SMENA 4 Jan]
Colotka Delivers Presidium Report on Economic Development D 7
Finance Minister Ler Stresses Management as Key to Growth D 11
[TRIBUNA No 52]
Engineering Does Not Meet Agriculture's Needs D 14
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Jan]
Fewer Than One Per Cent of CPCZ Members Excluded D 16
[PRAVDA 4 Jan]
Briefs: Slovak Sugar Campaign; Czech Sugar Campaign D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Confrontation Over, Situation in Afghanistan E 1
Carter Jeopardizes Detente [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jan] E 1
West Distorts Facts [Leuschner] E 1
Soviets Veto Supported [Oliver] E 3
Kabul Cites Economic Pressure E 4
VOA Increases Broadcast Time for Iranian Programs E 5
Foreign Minister Fischer Visits Linz, Austria E 5
SED Greets CPSU Secretary Rusakov on Birthday E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec]
Honecker Presents Award E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec]

HUNGARY

Visiting Austrian CP Chairman Defends New Afghan Regime F 1
Reportage on Visit by Qaddumi-Led PLO Delegation F 1
Arrival in Budapest F 1
Start of Talks F 1

POLAND

Jaroszek Speaks at UN Security Council Afghan Debate G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Jan]
Leaders Greet Kampuchean's Samrin on Anniversary G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Jan]
Jaroszewicz Receives Iraqi Trade Minister G 2
Polish-Soviet Cooperation Commission Session Begins G 3
Wrzaszczyk Delivers Speech to Sejm on 1980 Plan G 3
[cross-reference]
Daily Calls for Support for Private Food Producers G 3
[Chmielowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 3 Jan]
PZPR Politburo Discusses Flax, Sugar Industries G 5

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister's Visit H 1
Talks in Bucharest H 1
Andrei Hosts Dinner H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu H 1
Israel MAPAM Party Leader Receives RCP Delegation H 2
Briefs: Belgian Delegation Visits H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec Urges Nonalined To Counter 'Military Interventions' I 1
Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan May Presage New 'Cold War' I 2
[Sustar in DELO 4 Jan]
SAWPY Official Writes on Need for UN 'Intervention' Resolution [BORBA] I 4
Soviet Veto Cannot Cover Up 'Dangerous Step' in Afghanistan [Sundic] I 4
POLITIKA, Western Correspondents Denied Entry to Afghanistan I 5
Tito Urges Discipline, Economies in the New Year I 6
Writers' Union Chides Bulgarian Counterpart on Poor Relations I 6
Djuranovic Views Past, Future Relations With Italy I 7
Briefs: Iraqi Minister's Visit I 8

PUJA ACADEMY LECTURE PRAISES SOCIALIST BACKING OF DETENTE

AU081045 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jan 80 pp 4, 5 AU

["Abridged text" of lecture entitled "The Characteristics and Prospects of the Detente Process" by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja at the MSZMP Political Academy on 2 January]

[Text] There is a close interconnection between the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, but the two concepts are not identical. They do not exactly correspond with each other. Peaceful coexistence is an interstate relationship of a definite quality between the socialist and capitalist countries, while detente cannot be correlated with relations between states alone; it is indicative of the quality and nature of the international atmosphere as a whole. Peaceful coexistence is a policy that is valid for the entire duration of the transition from capitalism to socialism, while detente is not characteristic of every phase of this long period.

The successes of the policy of peaceful coexistence constitute the most important element of detente. The reason for the socialist countries attaching such great importance to their relations with the capitalist countries is to insure that the capitalist countries observe the requirements of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, it follows that the process of international detente broadens proportionately to the realization of peaceful coexistence. The more fully the principle of peaceful coexistence prevails, the greater are the prospects of detente becoming universal and irreversible.

Today, the continents of Europe and North America constitute the main area of detente and the struggle for detente. International tension has diminished most and detente has progressed the farthest in this area. The significance of this must be stressed for several reasons.

One reason is that the consequence, significance and role of this area in the international system of relations are very great. A great part of the industrial and agricultural production of the world is produced here. As long as the norms of peaceful coexistence prevail--even if not fully--in this area, as long as cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries is good here and as long as tension does not increase to breaking point here, one hardly has to fear the outbreak of a new world war.

Another reason is: The countries of the European and North American areas have a great effect on the countries of the developing world and influence these countries' foreign policy and international conduct. Peace lies not only in the interests of the peoples of the European and North American countries, but also in the interests of the rest of the countries of the world.

However, it is obvious that the opposite of this also applies. The crisis points existing in the developing world also affect the European area. Still, the crisis points that have thus far come about in the developing world do not affect international politics to an extent that could have prevented progress being made in the sphere of detente. Of course, one does not know how the situation will continue to develop. Certain U.S. and European cold war politicians have again brought forth the old method of "gunboat diplomacy." They intend to apply more resolute--that is, military--means against some developing countries. Indeed, they go even further. They imagine they see "the hand of the socialist countries" in every development that is unfavorable for them and are threatening retaliatory measures. Political blackmail has always been ineffective against the socialist countries and it will remain so in the future. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the premise that detente is useful only not to socialist countries, but also to the peoples of the capitalist countries, and that it cannot be linked to internal disruptions. The laws of the internal development of society bring the developing countries to the path of progress and not to some sort of an outside help. The objective of capitalist propaganda with this slander is to deter the socialist countries from supporting the developing countries that have embarked on the path of progress.

In recent years, the positions of socialism and progress suffered serious losses as well, but, if we add up all the pros and cons, the world socialist system since its development has attained its greatest successes in the very period that is hallmarked by detente. The main reason for this is that detente has created international conditions where organizing the counterattack of imperialism and international reaction has become much more difficult and assistance by the socialist countries has become easier.

This is well understood by the imperialist strategists and it is precisely one of the main reasons for the uneasiness they have recently been showing. This explains the endeavor aimed at bringing back some new variation of the cold war, hoping that it would prevent socialism and progress from gaining more ground. This is also understood by the Chinese leaders, who intend to promote their own hegemonistic and expansionist objectives through both their old and more recent theories.

Thus, the defense of peace and the struggle to consolidate security and foster detente and social progress constitute a task that comprises a homogeneous dialectical entity. The interests of socialism and progress must never be disregarded in the struggle for peace, security and detente, while, at the same time, support for revolutionary forces should not be carried out in a manner that harms the overall interest, the consolidation of peace and security.

It is generally known that the detente process has slowed down, has lost momentum since the mid-seventies. Many signs indicate that the main reason for this can be found in the negative change of U.S. foreign policy. It has become clearly discernible, particularly following President Carter's election to office, that a reappraisal of the approach of official U.S. policy to detente has begun and has been intensifying.

The effect of the slackening of detente, beginning from 1974-75, by the United States is manifest in bilateral relations between socialist and capitalist countries as well, primarily in Soviet-U.S. relations. This is shown by the series of cold-war campaigns against the socialist countries, as well as the elevation of rude intervention in the socialist countries' domestic affairs to policy level.

The long-term development and prospects of detente are closely connected with the future of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. Both the development of peaceful coexistence and detente depend primarily on the international balance of power. We can establish that the shift of the international balance of power in favor of socialism and progress is an irresistible and irreversible process, and if this is true--and it is--then the continuation and a more positive development of peaceful coexistence and a deepening of detente is an inevitable process. The shift of the balance of power in favor of socialism and progress must necessarily be reflected in policy. Therefore, detente cannot vanish and cannot be suppressed and, following its temporary standstill and slowing down, it will inevitably gain new momentum.

A main prerequisite for the continuation and strengthening of detente is that the military balance of power between the two world systems should remain intact and that detente should be gradually extended to the military sphere as well.

However, leading U.S. circles continue to strive (as U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has openly stated) to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. At its December 1979 session, the NATO Council of Ministers, at U.S. instigation and under U.S. pressure, embarked on a dangerous path. Ignoring proposals for negotiations by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, it adopted the U.S. motions calling for the creation of superiority in military power and resolved, as a first step to this end, the production of medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment in five West European countries.

In doing this, NATO countries have gravely harmed detente because they have given the signal for an arms race in the area of medium-range nuclear armaments, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

The seventies have brought significant results in the area of political detente in Europe. At the same time, there has been practically no progress with regard to military detente to strengthen political detente. In the coming years, we will have to focus our attention primarily on the military aspect of the process, on measures fostering disarmament.

The fate of SALT II greatly affects progress in the area of disarmament. Negotiations can only begin on a treaty concerning an actual reduction of strategic nuclear weapons when the Senate ratifies the agreement. However, we are now witnessing new delaying maneuvers following one another.

It is important to prevent the deployment, decided by NATO, of the approximately 600 medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe. Efforts must be made to open the eyes of the peoples of the European NATO countries to their leaders' hypocritical and very dangerous maneuvers.

Rallying all peace-loving forces in the interests of consolidating peace and security and intensifying detente is an important task. The joint action of the hundreds of millions of peace-loving people in the world against the potential endangerers of peace has produced fine results even in the past.

The question arises: What will become of detente? My opinion is that--particularly in a few years' time--the positions of detente will strengthen and detente will remain the main trend of international politics.

Consolidating peace and security and deepening detente are at the center of our foreign political activity, that is, we are striving to promote the creation of international conditions that favor socialist construction. Consequently, not only do our party and government welcome detente, they also pursue an assiduous activity to insure that it spreads. Taking advantage of our country's increasing international prestige and good reputation, we do our share toward the consolidation of peace and security and the broadening of the detente process.

BTA NOTES DENG XIAOPING'S 'ANTI-SOVIET,' 'BELLIGERENT RAGE'

AU082015 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

["New Chinese Record in Anti-Sovietism and Anticommunism"--BTA headline]

[By BTA political observer Dimitur Shismanov]

[Text] Sofia, January (?8)--China's Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, during his talks with U.S. Secretary Harold Brown, who is on a visit to Beijing, has called on the United States to act for a setting up of a worldwide anti-Soviet alliance. Appeals for anti-Soviet and anticommunist alliance have been established on many occasions during the existence of the Soviet state and the world communist movement.

Nevertheless, there is something new in this appeal. It was made not by a fascist or communist state but by a country which calls itself socialist and (?is led) by a communist party.

The concrete occasion for this belligerent rage of the Chinese leaders is the assistance given by Soviet Union for the defense of the Afghan revolution and for the consolidation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its resistance against the external aggression and counterrevolution organized by the imperialist powers--aggression and counterrevolution actively supported precisely by China, not only in a propaganda and diplomatic partnership with the United States and the other Atlantic allies, but also with arms, with organizing, training and sending of counterrevolutionary bands into Afghan territory.

There was a time when the [word indistinct] on cooperation between China and the imperialist powers grouped in the NATO military alliance sounded incredible. This is a fact of which China is not only not ashamed but demonstrates with obvious pride.

Many are the cases where China's anti-Sovietism and anticommunism surpasses the downright aggressive powers of imperialism. Deng Xiaoping [words indistinct] a word anti-Soviet alliance is a new record in this anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, in the hostility against the people's democratic revolutions like that in Afghanistan and of the national liberation movements.

ARMY DAILY WARNS AGAINST, CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MIDEAST PRESENCE

AU072121 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Col Georgi Atanasov military political commentary: "The Persian Gulf--Washington is Creating an Explosive Situation"]

[Text] Under the pretext of defending the U.S. hostages in Tehran, Washington is making large-scale military preparations. In the Arabian Sea 21 U.S. Navy vessels are stationed, including two aircraft carriers. The United States is taking advantage of the present situation to increase U.S. military aid, not only in the Middle East, but also to other areas of the world, where recently the positions of U.S. imperialism had been restricted.

The U.S. Government is speeding the creation of "quick reaction" forces, intended for military intervention. It is modernizing numerous U.S. bases abroad. Washington is intensifying the brutal pressure over Iran.

Along with the economic sanctions, measures of a military character are being adopted. Recently Harold Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, announced the appointment of Maj Gen P. Kelly as commander of the special group within the "quick reaction corps" created by the Pentagon. Washington is trying to make the campaign of brutal pressure against Iran, instigated by the United States, an international issue by asking the U.N. Security Council to approve the anti-Iranian front, created by the United States, and to adopt economic sanctions against Iran.

The recent situation was the subject of foreign press comments for several weeks and, of course, it caused justifiable alarm and resolute protests of the peoples and governments in the countries situated in the basin of the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. armed forces in the Indian Ocean are expanding on an unprecedented scale. Recently, a spokesman of the U.S. Navy declared that not since World War II have there been such great U.S. naval forces concentrated in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. This is how the Pentagon has deployed its forces in that area.

The "Mideast" special unit consists of the following vessels: The flagship La Salle, the frigate Alvin and the missile destroyer Rickets in the Persian Gulf; the frigate Glover in the Indian Ocean; and the missile frigate Furer in the Red Sea.

The "Midway" special unit consists of the following vessels: The Midway aircraft carrier, the nuclear missile cruiser Bainbridge, the missile destroyer Parsons, the frigate (Stane), the tankers Navasota and Mispillion, in the Arab Sea; the frigate (Nose) and the multiple purpose ship San Jose in the Indian Ocean.

The special unit "Kitty Hawk" consists of the following vessels: The aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, the missile cruiser Jouett, the missle destroyer Berkeley, the frigate Fanning, the destroyer David R. Ray, and the tanker Wabash in the Indian Ocean.

As the New York TIMES wrote, another aircraft carrier--the Nimitz--is on its way from the Mediterranean to the aforementioned area. As it is being announced, two U.S. aircraft carriers are now sailing in the Mediterranean--the Independence and the Forrestal--while the Midway and the Kitty Hawk are in the Arabian Sea. The New York TIMES stresses that nearly one-third of the aircraft carriers of the United States have been stationed within striking distance of Tehran.

Along with that, the Pentagon is working out various alternatives for using force, aimed at settling the crisis in Iranian-American relations. Which targets to strike in Iran, how and with what weapons to inflict the blows--those are the questions overtly discussed in the U.S. mass media. Anonymous officials of the Department of Defense, congressmen, and official spokesmen of the government are making statements in which they submit proposals for the "punishment of Iran," including proposals to raid Tehran and the holy city of Qom--the residence of Ayatollah Khomeyni--to raid the oil deposits in the island of Kharq in the Persian Gulf, the main Iranian oil export port, and to interdict main roads. Possibilities of a sea blockade are also discussed. Even the landing of airborne troops is mentioned, to seize Tehran Airport and later to station tanks and infantry units for the "operation against Tehran."

Nevertheless, if we believe the news of the U.S. press organs, Washington has not yet chosen any of those alternatives. That is explained by difficulties of a military or political character. [paragraph continues]

For example, the raids on the island of Kharq, where oil is situated, might provoke undesirable complications for the United States with their NATO allies, as well as with Japan, because Iranian oil is very important to their power industry. We should not forget the intensifying anti-American moods, not only in Iran, but in other countries of the area. As the Paris daily LE MONDE noted, the "conflict between Washington and Tehran will provoke an increasing response in neighbor countries of Iran, where concealed anti-American sentiment might get the opportunity to openly reveal itself."

Regardless of all that, preparations for a military invasion are proceeding at full speed. The tremendous propaganda machine is fanning an anti-Iranian campaign. At the same time attempts are being made to decrease the Iranian Army's fighting capacity, which is equipped with arms made in the U.S. but which have no spare parts because delivery was intentionally stopped by the United States. The propaganda campaign is pursuing two goals; The first goal is to convince the American citizens, who have not forgotten the lesson of Vietnam, that a possible invasion of Iran will simply be an easy military excursion, and second, to make it easier for the Washington administration to adopt a decision on such an invasion.

Thus, an explosive situation is being created in the area of the Persian Gulf. It would be erroneous to think that only the security of Iran is threatened in this case. Military preparations were intensified by Washington before the complication of Iranian-American relations. The preparations not only involve the Arabian sea, but a much larger area, which, according to Brzezinski's words, was called the "arch of instability" including, along with Iran, several other Arab, oil-producing countries. The plans for armed domination over their oil deposits have been envisaged by the Pentagon for several years.

Even today Washington does not give up the implementation of such adventurous plans. That is the purpose for which the 110,000-man strong "quick reaction corps" has been created. The preparations for the establishment of a fifth fleet in the Indian Ocean are based on those plans and for that purpose the construction of a large navy and air force base on Diego Garcia Island is quickening. That is the reason why military airports are being built in the Israeli Negev desert. According to data submitted by U.S. press organs, the Pentagon is planning to use the military airports in Israel and Egypt for those purposes. Recently, the president of Egypt himself officially declared that he is ready to offer military bases to the United States for the implementation of its plans in the Persian Gulf area and in case of a "war against Iran." Recently, a military-diplomatic delegation from the United States, headed by Assistant Defense Secretary Robert Murray, toured a number of countries. The delegation visited Saudi Arabia, Kenya and Somalia. The tasks of the delegation were revealed by the New York TIMES, according to which the "United States is trying to obtain military, naval and air force bases in at least three countries of the Indian Ocean area to expand the U.S. armed forces in that part of the world." The New York TIMES named the countries -- Kenya, Somalia, and Oman. The press also announced that in Riyadh, where the visit of the U.S. representatives began, negotiations were conducted for obtaining access to the bases and to other Saudi Arabian military projects, built or equipped with the cooperation of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Certain bases were even named, such as Mombasa in Kenya, which is ready for use by the U.S. Navy. That is precisely where the aircraft carrier Midway sailed from, headed for the Iranian shores -- it was from the Port of Berbera in the Gulf of Aden.

With cynical frankness, the "great" American press explains that the search for military bases in that area is directly linked to the creation of the so-called U.S. "quick reaction forces," established for the purpose of retaliation. According to the U.S. strategists, the base on Diego Garcia Island is much too far away from the "hot spots" in the Persian Gulf zone, where the United States is "defending the national interests of America." [paragraph continues]

Access to the Port of Berbera, for example, the New York TIMES explains, "enables the United States to insure the maintenance of ships and aircraft acting in the Red Sea and in the Arabian Sea, as well as in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean." At the same time, the U.S. press only reveals, that "opportunities are being explored for creating a new pro-Western alliance in the Middle East, likely to replace the disintegrating CENTO bloc."

There is another factor which intensifies Washington's military preparations: The defeat of the American aggressors in Vietnam inflicted a devastating blow upon the prestige of the United States. The collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, which played the role of a U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf, undermined the positions of American imperialism in the Middle East. The decline of U.S. prestige is contributing to the overthrow of pro-American regimes in several countries.

To stop or delay such processes, to consolidate its strategic positions in crucial areas of the world, to restore the former opportunities of dictating its will to the developing countries and peoples, to squander their natural resources--those are Washington's obvious goals in creating "reasons" for armed interference by the United States in the Persian Gulf area, as well as in other parts of the world.

This dangerous trend cannot fail to cause serious concern, not only among the Arab countries, but also in other states which are in or close to that area. The peoples of those countries are carefully watching the American maneuvers and are increasing their vigilance.

LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU081500 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Jose Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday--the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov and others attended the reception, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

OFFICIALS GREET KAMPUCHEAN LEADER HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU090958 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Greetings telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Heng Samrin, president of KNUFNS and the KPRC, on the first anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [KPRC] and to all the people of Kampuchea, as well as to you personally, our most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This historic victory achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KNUFNS has marked a new stage in the struggle for the creation of a peaceful, independent, democratic, and nonalined Kampuchea, proceeding along the path of socialism.

Now, the people of Kampuchea are waging a heroic struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements and to overcome the heavy burden inherited from colonialism, imperialism and from the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The people of Kampuchea are now waging the struggle for the political, economic and cultural revival of their ancient land. Within one year the young republic has achieved considerable successes in normalizing life in the country and in consolidating the people's government.

The victory of the Kampuchean revolution is of great importance for the consolidation and restoration of the traditional militant friendship among the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

In building and in defending their country, the people of Kampuchea are enjoying the selfless support and assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal, socialist countries of all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world. We have no doubt that all plans and actions of imperialism and of the Beijing expansionists against the People's Republic of Kampuchea will suffer failure.

The Bulgarian people ardently greet and welcome the victory of the Kampuchean revolution and most resolutely denounce the attempts at interference into the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We will also in the future continue to support the struggle of the Kampuchean people to determine the freedom and ideology of their motherland. The recent visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation on the highest level to the People's Republic of Kampuchea was a brilliant manifestation of the joint will of the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples comprehensively to develop and to consolidate their relations of friendship and cooperation. This visit was of great importance for the development of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

We are profoundly convinced that the relations existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will develop to the benefit of our two peoples, for the sake of socialism and peace, as well as security throughout the world.

On this glorious holiday of Kampuchea we wish you and the fraternal people of Kampuchea even greater new successes in restoring and developing your country and in building a new life.

May the fraternal friendship between our two countries and peoples strengthen and flourish.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE REPORTED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 79 p 6 WA

[Text] BTA--The State Council issued a decree relieving Lyubomir Spiridonov Levchev from the post of first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture due to his transfer to another job.

Milcho Atanasov Germanov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, was reappointed as first deputy chairman of the Committe for Culture with the rank of minister.

Pavel Nikolov Pisarev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, was reappointed as first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture.

Dimitur Vladimirov Filipov, Aleksandur Ivanov Raychev, and Todor Tabakov Ribarov were appointed deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture.

TODOROV REVIEWS TASKS AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

AU041545 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 4 (BTA)--At today's meeting of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov read a report on its tasks in 1980.

The efforts of the ministries, economic organizations and executive committees of the people's councils will be directed to the production of the planned consumer values, to raising labour productivity and improving its organization. Measures will be taken for the fuller utilization of the means of labour, for raising the shift coefficient and the qualifications of those engaged in production. Modern products and technologies will be introduced with priority so as to ensure the rational utilization of material resources.

The government will continue to improve foreign economic ties and the trade and foreign currency balance of the country and to adjust production to the consumers' requirements. Important problems will be solved in connection with the implementation of the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in material production between Bulgaria and the USSR for the long-term goal-oriented programmes for cooperation of CMEA.

The investment process will be improved, securing the building up of the fixed assets envisaged in the plan. The work of transport will be decisively improved.

Attention will be paid to the all-round implementation of the social programme.

The tasks of the consistent introduction of the economic approach, creating conditions for the effective action of the new mechanism, were discussed. The system of the operational management of production will be improved.

The necessary work on preparing the plan for the next, eighth five-year period, will be carried out in 1980.

BRIEFS

GEORGI ATANASOV IN RUSE--On 3 January Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, arrived in Ruse, accompanied by Petur Petrov, BCP Ruse Okrug Committee first secretary. Comrade Georgi Atanasov visited the Petur Karaminchev plant for plastic articles, where he had a meeting with the plant's party and economic leadership. Issues related to plan implementation were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU]

BURGAS PORT EXPANSION--On 26 December at a festive celebration, new piers of the Burgas Port, designed to handle steel blocks imported from the USSR, were commissioned. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, attended the celebration. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

U.S. 'Interference' Condemned

AU081122 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Dusan Harustiak commentary: "Lessons From Washington"]

[Text] The imperialist United States and its administration again claim the nonexistent right to decide what may or may not be done and who may do what others must not do. How could it be otherwise; in each instance it is the Washington administration that may do what others must not do--simply because Washington ascribes to itself the role of master of the world.

This attitude has been the case since the days of the first U.S. presidents, but was especially evident at the time of Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt and, later on, during the rule of President H. Truman. His successors, too, carried on that line. James Carter behaves in the same manner.

The White House did not recognize the rights of sovereign nations and states to determine their own fate and economic and political regime or the right to political and state independence and--as it seems--it does not recognize them even today. On the contrary, it would like to impose its will on others and even decide whom they should choose as friends. "In the interest" of its so-called strategic interests--that is to say, in the interest of an imperialist domination of the whole world--Washington blatantly ignores and tramples underfoot generally recognized principles and norms of the UN Charter and valid international law.

The policy and the practice of the so-called "big stick" as an "educational method" which Washington liked to apply for decades has been compromised for a long time. Nevertheless, James Carter--and particularly the adviser closest to him, Zbigniew Brzezinski--believes that by applying that method they will bar the nation's road to achieving complete national and state independence.

In the last few days--following the request of the present, legitimate Afghan Government led by Babrak Karmal for political, moral and economic aid, including military aid, from the government of the Soviet Union--these two men have been organizing a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union. According to them, Afghanistan should have asked the United States for help; a country whose imperialist policy and overt interference in the internal affairs of that country raised a wave of indignation in Afghanistan.

On the other hand, in one of his latest statements on American television, Zbigniew Brzezinski even tried to "justify" the alleged "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan had that state been a member of the Warsaw Pact. [sentence as published] Indeed, Mr Brzezinski confused the basic precepts about the sovereign rights of a sovereign state such as Afghanistan. The new Afghan Government's action, however, was legitimate even in the sense of the treaty with the Soviet Union of 5 December 1978. It merely made use of its right, in a situation when the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan was threatened by imperialist interference from the outside and by counterrevolutionary forces organized by American and Chinese espionage services. It was fully entitled to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter, which permits an attacked state to defend itself individually or collectively. Wherein lies then the mistake? The Afghan Government made the "mistake" of not having appealed to Washington for help.

That is the reason for the lessons from the White House.

SALT II Delay 'Extortion'

AU081458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "Dangerous Decision"; passages in capitals published in widespace type]

[Text] The beginning of the new year would certainly be far better enhanced were it not overshadowed by the NATO pact's pre-Christmas decision to deploy hundreds of new nuclear guided missiles in Western Europe, which disrupt the military balance created on our continent. These and other U.S. steps, smelling of aggressive militarism, were joined by President J. Carter's appeal to the Senate to postpone the discussion on the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The reason stated is the "Soviet involvement" in Afghanistan.

It is known--and in the United States no less than elsewhere--that the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation, concluded in December 1978, enables the granting of Soviet assistance to this neighboring country. This was done at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a request that had been voiced several times before. The USSR has no controversy with Afghanistan, and it is not solving any controversy in its own favor through the use of force. Its friendly, international assistance to Afghanistan does not violate any Soviet-American agreement or treaty; neither does it threaten U.S. security or the security of another country neighboring on Afghanistan.

Behind the regrettable and somber decision made by the U.S. President lies the bilious wrath that the trees of the Afghan counterrevolution--incited, financed and armed from American, British, Chinese and other sources--will not grow and flourish. Behind that decision lies the class hatred, evoked by the failure of imperialist plans for suppressing the revolution in Afghanistan and by the fact that the United States has not succeeeded in taking "revanche" for the downfall of the pro-American regime of the shah in Iran.

One can presume with assurance that, in appraising Carter's highly dubious step, the world will nearly unanimously agree with the opinion that the American President is using the developments in Afghanistan as a TRANSPARENT PRETEXT and is turning necessity into a virtue. From the very beginning the SALT II treaty was opposed in the United States by strong legions of all kinds of merchants of death. The Senate debate was inordinately drawn out, until some said that if the treaty were not ratified by the end of the year, it would be highly improbable that it would be ratified before the presidential elections. The document was not ratified. If we compare the speed with which the America Senate approved the highest military budget in the country's history with the tortoise-like slowness and the delaying tactics accompanying the negotiations on SALT II, we can perceive an overwhelming difference.

The President publicly spoke in favor of a speedy ratification of the document. Although he now says that he is merely in favor of a postponement, he, in fact, has joined the ranks of those who had been imprudently and obstinately defaming it from the very beginning. He has joined these ranks exactly at the time when the wave of militarism and of reflections from the position of force, which is rising again, has made it extremely improbable that the United States would ratify the SALT II treaty in the foreseeable future.

It is not a question of just any treaty. We are speaking here of a document called upon to emphatically contribute toward halting feverish armament in the sphere of the most destructive weapons and to become the starting point for further, so greatly necessary steps in this direction. The signing of the document in Vienna last June was also linked to the hope for an improvement of Soviet-American relations and to the upward trend that President Carter has, to put it mildly, in no way contributed to since taking office.

The Soviet-American communique signed in Vienna stated among other things that the two countries agree that the state of USSR-U.S. relations is of enormous significance for the vital interests of the people of both countries and that it determines in many respects the development of the entire international situation.

From this follows the high responsibility of President Carter himself. For his part we see a calculation that is to burden American-Soviet relations. One can also quite clearly feel in it an element of extortion, attempted time and again by J. Carter in the execution of his presidential office and always in vain. On an international scale it is a step that quite obviously contradicts the interests of consolidating world peace, a step in the direction of aggravating the international situation.

In Vienna the American President declared: "The talks on strategic arms limitation...are an expression of our understanding that a nuclear armament race without agreed-on rules, without a controllable limitation and a constant dialog would lead to destruction. An unlimited armament race would endanger both our fate and our future, it would offend our intelligence and threaten mankind's existence."

Whose intelligence is President Carter offending? Whose security is he threatening when he given the green light to new feverish armament races, when trying to camouflage the strengthening militaristic trend in American politics, or even to justify it by the development of relations between two sovereign states, Afghanistan and the USSR?

The Soviet Union is developing untiring efforts for materializing what the Soviet-American communique--signed in Vienna by the top representatives of the two countries--quite correctly characterized as follows: "Today mankind has no task more important or pressing than to halt feverish armament and to ward off war."

Either Carter has forgotten that, and that should not happen to an American President, or he has no intention of respecting this truth. In this case it bodes no good for the world.

Carter Speech, UN Vote

LD081925 Prague in English for Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Carter's recent speech was as if cut from the vocabulary of Messrs Truman and Dulles, and was rightly described as an expression of the cold war. But it was not only a question of words simply uttered: Also it was a question of deeds. Carter's administration decided to make the latest developments in Afghanistan an international problem. Together with China and some other states the United States put through a debate on the situation in Afghanistan at the UN Security Council; a debate which was a failure.

At yesterday's voting the Soviet Union vetoed the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan plan, and the German Democratic Republic's delegates also voted against it. Washington is now trying to transfer this question to the General Assembly for debate. The reason was made clear by Czechoslovakia's representative at the United Nations, Ilja Hulinsky, who said that the malicious campaign against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is to divert the attention of the world public from the world reaction's aggressive policy, and not only in the Middle East and Far East.

Washington is trying to involve its Western European allies in this dangerous game. The reason again is not difficult to guess. Washington believes that the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign will help break the opposition of the Western European public to NATO's decision to manufacture and site new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Even Washington has noted that the Europeans are not prepared to reconcile themselves with Europe becoming a nuclear war theater while the United States remains intact, as the French monthly magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE put it recently.

However, the anti-Soviet actions inspired by Washington in connection with the situation in Afghanistan have broader implications. It's by no more chance that we are witnessing Carter's sudden turn to the cold war, which can be said to be due partly to Carter's election tactics. But what is more important is the American ruling circles' effort to realize their own power and hegemonist policies based on military strength, for only in this way is it possible to explain the haste with which Washington is reinforcing its naval units in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean and preparing to supply Pakistan with American weapons. Only this explains why Washington desires to have its own military bases in Egypt and why it's pressing the Turkish Government to accept the presence of 26 American military bases and more than 100 other U.S. military installations in Turkey.

Still another very dangerous aspect is behind the present anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign, namely, the efforts for closer military cooperation between the United States and China. This is shown by the present visit paid to Beijing by American Defense Secretary Harold Brown. It's not excluded that China could misuse the atmosphere around Afghanistan instigated by the White House for a new aggression against Socialist Vietnam, eventually against Laos and Kampuchea. There are indications that Washington is reckoning with such a possibility. The Czechoslovak delegate at the United Nations yesterday expressed the conviction that similarly as the people and the Government of Afghanistan have averted attempts at a counterrevolutionary coup in their country, so will the world's peace-loving nations manage to thwart the plans of the reactionaries who, by distorting the events in Afghanistan, are trying to destroy the policy of easing tension and return the world back to the period of cold war.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD081844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received today in Prague's Cernin Palace Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

During their cordial and friendly conversation they discussed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and other questions of mutual interest.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD072106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, met in Bratislava today with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, who is accompanied by Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party; and Johann Steiner, member of the Austrian Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee's International Department.

The esteemed guests who arrived in Czechoslovakia today were also met by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on developments in their parties and countries and other questions of mutual interest. They reviewed the development so far of mutual relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and agreed on concrete actions for further development of all-round mutual cooperation. They expressed full support for the further strengthening of mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria in both the political and economic spheres, in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. The two sides expressed determination of their parties to contribute as much as possible to strengthening the unity, the close cooperation and cohesion of communist and workers' parties which, in conditions of the sharp struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, have an especially great responsibility in the struggle for mobilizing the widest popular masses.

The two parties actively support the struggle for further development of the process of relaxing tension, for military detente, the reduction of armaments and for disarmament.

The peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Treaty creates a reliable basis for the European Continent to develop on the path of peace, security and all-round development.

Attacks against these positive trends were recently sharpened by military, reactionary forces of international imperialism, headed by the United States. The decisions of the NATO Council in Brussels on the deployment of U S. medium-range missiles in some West European countries pursues the aim of turning Europe into a battlefield and is against peace, security and the vital interests of all European nations.

The two parties believe it is necessary to comprehensively strengthen the popular masses struggle against this dangerous step. At the same time, they resolutely condemn the recent statement by the U.S. President which is in the tradition of the cold war, and the pressures of the most reactionary forces which are at variance with reality and the interests of detente. They reject the hostile, slanderous campaign of imperialist forces, as well as the Chinese leadership, against Democratic Afghanistan, and interference in its internal affairs. They fully support the Afghan people's decision to consistently advance on the path of independence, democracy and progress.

The two parties express their firm conviction that peace-loving nations have sufficient strength and the means to counter the new onslaught of reactionary military forces, and safeguard further development toward peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, democracy and progress.

HEAVY MACHINERY TO BE TRADED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU071344 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] CTK--In 1980 the CSSR and its largest trading partner, the Soviet Union, will exchange machinery and equipment worth R93 million. The deliveries, consisting mainly of machine tools and forming machines, will be carried out on the basis of a protocol that has been concluded between the Czechoslovak "Strojimport" stock company for foreign trade and the Soviet "Stankoimport" foreign trade organization. Strojimport, the deliveries of which will amount to some R60 million, will export to the Soviet market primarily Skoda heavy horizontal boring machines, special-purpose machines manufactured by the Tos Kurim national enterprise, automated grinding machines produced by CZM Strakonice, heavy forging presses from the Brno Smeral plant, digitally controlled machine tools produced by the Tos Kurim national enterprise and the ZPS Gottwaldov plant and digitally controlled vertical lathes manufacured by Tos Hulin. For the needs of the Czechoslovak national economy Stankoimport will deliver universal machine tools, forming and timber-processing machines from engineering plants in Minsk, Vitebsk, Kharkov and other Soviet cities. The continuing deliveries of cutting and diamond tools will also be a very important article exported by Stanko import to the CSSR next year.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD071935 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A final protocol from the 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Subcommission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed here on Monday.

The protocol, providing for further connection of scientific and technological development with practical needs, was signed by First Deputy Chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Science and Technology Doan Phuong, and Czech Minister Karel Loebl.

INDRA RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC YEMEN'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD041224 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received here on Friday [4 January] Democratic Yemen's Charge d'Affaires A.I. 'Abd Yusuf Mansur at his own request.

They discussed the possibilities of the development of relations between the legislative bodies of the two countries.

NUCLEAR ENERGY REQUIREMENTS, CAPABILITIES REVIEWED

AU071410 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 30 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Article signed "(LIK)": "Vitkovice: Step Into the Nuclear Era"]

[Excerpt] By 1985 approximately 1 out of every 10 kilowatt hours of electricity that we will consume will be generated by nuclear power. The nuclear powerplants that will supply this electricity are either already existing or they will be constructed in the next 5 years. In 1985 our overall energy consumption will be almost 10 billion kwh. By the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia will have constructed nuclear powerplants with a total capacity of 10,000 megawatts. [paragraph continues]

For example, in the 1984-90 period, Vitkovice expects to produce a total of 20 steam generators, 5 compensators, 13 sets of internal equipment for reactors and 6 sets of primary piping--these deliveries are scheduled for reactors with capacities of 1,000 megawatts. Some experts foresee that after 1990 the existing program will be changed and instead of light-water reactors, we will begin building second generation electric powerplants with the so-called fast neutrons. Who knows? Perhaps (in the 21st century) Vitkovice will be manufacturing equipment for thermonuclear synthesis "reactors," and, in the future, we may see some of their deliveries in outerspace--on artificial electric powerplants orbiting our planet.

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS ESTABLISHED FOR TOURISTS

AU071330 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Text] CTK--The Czechoslovak state bank informs citizens who submit an application for foreign currency allocations for trips to the nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia--by 31 January of this year at the latest--that it will notify them only in the event of a positive settlement of their application, by confirming the foreign currency allocation by 17 March of this year. If the applicant is granted a foreign currency allocation on the basis of incorrect data about this latest stay abroad and if that is subsequently ascertained, the allocation will be rescinded.

This year the Czechoslovak state bank is selling, on the basis of the foreign currency allocation, foreign currency means equivalent to $12-$17 per person a day for covering the travel expenses during individual tourist trips to the nonsocialist states, with the maximum amount for the entire stay being $340. When traveling to Yugoslavia, citizens may exchange 200-250 dinars per person a day, with the maximum amount for the entire stay being 5,000 dinars. For children up to 15 years of age, the bank sells 50 percent of those foreign currency means. The travelers may exchange the foreign currency means a month before traveling abroad.

COLOTKA DELIVERS PRESIDIUM REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ID190805 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Dear listeners, we will now acquaint you with some parts of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the plan of the development of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1980, delivered by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL, at yesterday's [17 December] session of the CPSL Central Committee held in Bratislava.

At the opening of his address Comrade Peter Colotka recalled the recent 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the Central Committee had concretely, openly and critically assessed the development of our national economy in the last 4 years. The Central Committee has laid down what problems must be in the center of attention so that through the fulfillment of the plan next year we conclude the entire 5-year plan in the best way possible and thus create all the prerequisites for a smooth start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The results of the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan so far testify to the fact that the development of our economy is progressing successfully even in the sharpening external economic conditions. The basic tendencies of the development of our economy, the positive as well as negative aspects, are reflected also in the results we have achieved in the last 4 years in the Slovak Socialist Republic. In laying down the plan for 1980, the report says, we take into consideration the real possibilities of the united Czechoslovak economy and the possibilities offered by the deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In doing this we get support from the number of positive results we have achieved in the last 4 years in Slovakia. This is, above all, the relatively high dynamism of the entire development. The social product in 1979 will be, in comparison with 1975, higher by more than one-fifth. In this way the contribution of Slovakia to the creation of the all-state resources will have increased in the above mentioned years from 28.6 percent to 29.8 percent and thus gradually the directive of the congress on the raising of the participation of Slovakia in the strengthening of the economic potential of the entire republic will be fulfilled.

In the next part of the report Comrade Colotka assessed the entire development of the social production and consumption from 1975. In doing this he pointed out that the experiences gained so far must serve us as a lesson. The CPSL Central Committee therefore demands from the relevant ministers, directors general and the directors of enterprises, a comprehensive analysis of operation in which they should thoroughly examine not only the results achieved so far but also the forms and methods of management, internal enterprise planning and the observance of planning, technological and working discipline and from this they should make conclusions for the improvement of work.

After this, Comrade Colotka spoke about the plan for 1980. He pointed out that its preparation was a very complex matter, especially due to this year's results and the further anticipated development of prices on foreign markets. The progress of the work was made difficult also by the fact that the draft plans submitted by the middle management deviated from the approved directive more than in the previous years. Therefore, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSL and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic had adopted special directives for the completion of the draft and these are largely respected in the plan.

The state plan of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy for 1980, which was discussed at the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, emphasizes harmony between the growth of the living standards and the creation of social means. In keeping with the state plan, we are anticipating that in 1980 also in Slovakia the creation of resources will be accelerated. This is to be aided by the growth of industrial production by more than 5 percent and the renewal of the dynamism of agricultural production, which is to grow by almost 8.5 percent. The planned increase of the social product by 4.7 percent is to be by one point faster than the all-state increase. In keeping with the directives of the 15th congress, the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee says, we will thus continue increasing our contribution to the creation of the all-state resources: The contribution of Slovakia to the social product will be just over 30 percent. In industry we will further implement the planned structural changes, more quickly develop above all engineering and in all branches we will develop above all the major programs of development.

One of the decisive tasks, Comrade Colotka stressed, is the sufficient and smooth supply of fuels and energy to the economy. It can be expected that through the fulfillment of the measures adopted by the party and state bodies we will be better prepared for the winter, above all in the decisive centers of coal extraction and in the power stations. Apart from the winter and energy workers, the construction workers and other contractors on the construction of the energy base in Slovakia also face very responsible tasks. They must pay particular attention to the successful commissioning of the second unit of the V-1 nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice. The first power unit represents a saving of 2 million tons of coal annually and the commissioning of the second power unit will double this saving. Together with the development of the fuel-energy base, the report notes, we draw the attention of the managing workers, party organizations, all working collectives and social organizations to savings in the consumption of fuels and energy. Although we have achieved certain positive results in this direction there remain great reserves. Comparisons with the world show that the energy demand per unit of national income--and also in the individual comparable production lines--is certainly very high in our country.

The Presidium of the party and the government recently approved the program of the rationalization of the consumption of fuels and energy. The relevant bodies must elaborate this program in a creative way and responsibly implement all directives on the savings of fuels and energy for both the near and long term.

There are considerable reserves also in the very approach and discipline in the observance of the fundamental regulations of management, such as preventing machinery running idle, overheating of premises, the wasteful use of heat and so on. Comrade Colotka stressed that the saving of fuel and energy is also an expression of respect for the work of our miners. Irresponsible wasting of the substance which is extracted in such difficult conditions and through such a great effort must be deemed as immoral and deplorable.

It is a positive thing that in the next year we can anticipate in the plan a considerable growth of metallurgy production. This has been helped above all by the successful progress of the general overhaul of the second furnace in the East Slovak ironworks. This makes it possible to increase the production of pig iron by 18 percent. Comrade Lenart, speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the government, was justified in praising this important achievement as the work of a harmonious and coordinated effort of a great number of workers of various professions and as an exemplary result of the experiences of the Soviet research workers and designers, the knowledge of our designers, workers and the high schools and institutions.

In connection with engineering production in 1980 Comrade Colotka noted that the rate of growth will be slower. This is because of problems regarding capacities, materials and the market, above all in general engineering. However, when we think carefully about these reasons we can see that frequently there is an insufficient utilization of the basic funds, shortcomings in the organization of work, the preparation of the people, internal disproportions and subjective shortcomings hidden behind these problems. The structural reconstruction of engineering in aid of the dynamic elements of engineering production is being implemented only slowly. This applies above all to electroengineering, computer technology and other branches which insure the mechanization and automation of the production processes. The newly established Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry faces a very responsible role--to solve the key questions of the development of one of the most progressive branches of industrial production which determines a more effective penetration of the results of the scientific-technological revolution in the social processes.

Comrade Colotka continued: In the chemical industry the production is to grow by less than 4 percent. The slowing down of the existing speed has been caused by the delayed construction of some new capacities, above all in the branch of fibers and the cellulose-paper industry. It is very satisfactory that consolidation in the Slovnaft petrochemical complex is successfully under way. The importance of this production requires that comrades in this enterprise do not relax their care for the smooth operation of the individual plants and at the same time properly see to the solving of environmental questions. The requirement of effectiveness requires ever more urgently that we utilize as well as possible all materials, whether domestic or imported. In this directions the ministries of industry and forestry and water management and the relevant general directorates and the enterprises of the cellulose and timber processing industry must consistently implement all the tasks connected with the comprehensive utilization of timber, which represents an important part of our raw material wealth. It must be said openly, Comrade Colotka stressed, that we are still exporting a considerable amount of timber which we could and should much better utilize. We are pursuing better utilization in the plan for 1980 when we anticipate the cutting of exports of raw timber and the raising of its supplies to the timber-processing industry.

The report of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium then dealt with agricultural production in 1980. The plan of the development of agricultural production in 1980 is based on the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the following session of the CPSL Central Committee and it expresses the endeavor to mitigate the existing disharmony between plant and animal production. While the total growth of production is to total 8.4 percent, plant production is to grow by 18.2 percent and animal production by 0.5 percent. The planned growth of plant production must be evaluated through the prsim of this year's failure to fulfill the plan--it will have reached only 94 percent of last year's mark. In 1979 we had to cope with exceptionally bad climatic conditions. Our farmers fought them steadfastly and courageously and they endeavored to eliminate their negative impact on the harvest and in many cases they succeeded. The results achieved show that in those places where they have consistently insured quality preparation of the land and effective biological material, where they observed agro-technological schedules, carried out timely cultivation of the plants and where they utilized the possibilities of irrigation, a good harvest was achieved. This should serve as an example for the workers of those agricultural enterprises which, in identical or similar conditions, achieve poorer results. To bring the lagging agricultural enterprises to at least the level of the average ones, Comrade Colotka stressed, represents a great gain.

It is the foremost task of the responsible bodies and all working people in agriculture to broaden the fodder base. Particular attention must be paid to the implementation of the protein program and the production of those plants which are rich in proteins and to a broader utilization of waste products of animal origin for fodder purposes. The imports of fodder for Slovak agriculture require the sum of Kcs2 billion, which represents, for example, the value of the export of 303,000 tractors. From this fact alone our farmers must understand the significance and urgency of the task of a more effective and better economy utilization of domestic and imported fodder; they must prevent waste in the harvesting and storage of the harvest, insure the planned market production of meat and milk and the supplies to the population of these products. The exceptional importance of agriculture for a balanced development of our entire national economy also shows the high responsibility borne by all suppliers of agriculture technology, chemical products and other needs of agriculture and the food industry.

It is necessary to complete the solving of the volume and structure of the supplies of the individual machines and pieces of equipment, both from home and foreign suppliers.

The 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Colotka went on, stressed that in 1980 and in the following period the foremost task will be in achieving a coordinated development of external relations. This exceptionally important and demanding task also means for Slovakia and for all levels of management that they have the duty to strive for a maximum production of export goods, to raise our export capacity, to fulfill the planned tasks of quantity of export and, above all, through the raising of the parameters of the exported products, to achieve a more competitive marketing price.

The economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is, and has been, an important stabilizing factor in the development of the national economy. In the conditions of the constant sharpening of the fuel energy and raw material problem in the world, this cooperation--with the Soviet Union above all, as Comrade Colotka pointed out--insures for us also in the future the supply of important raw materials and progressive technology. The plan for 1980 anticipates the further deepening of this cooperation.

The next part of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium analyses the question of effectiveness. The report stresses that the requirement of high effectiveness must be implemented in the forthcoming year still more forcefully than so far in all spheres of the economy. As Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 11th session of the party Central Committee, this is the only path toward meeting our tasks and also in the future creating sufficient resources for the fulfillment of the fundamental goal of our party--the satisfying of the material and cultural needs of the people. The point, therefore, is to achieve a creation of resources while at the same time maintaining a high level of social productivity of labor and high savings of the means used.

In 1980 the financial incomes are to grow by 6 percent, which makes it possible to anticipate an appropriate growth of retail turnover. Through the planned supplies to the market funds, Comrade Colotka said, we endeavor not only to insure retail turnover but also to raise the stocks in trade organizations. The shortage of certain products, frequently little things, devaluates in the eyes of the consumer public those positive results that we are clearly achieving in the growth of material consumption. Fully relevant for this sphere are the conclusions of the seventh session of the party Central Committee which have been elaborated by comrades from trade and production into concrete measures. We anticipate that these measures will be fully translated into mutual relations by concluding agreements between trade and production groups and that they will consistently fulfill these agreements.

We think that it is in the power of the workers of our socialist trade to improve their work and thus contribute to the satisfaction of our people. In this we also see the importance of the political responsibility of the party and trade union organizations in our trade organizations.

The conclusion of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium delivered by Comrade Peter Colotka, states that all our goals would remain as mere wishes if we did not create the necessary prerequisites for their fulfillment at all levels of management and did not win over all working people for their fulfillment. It is necessary to understand more deeply and to analyze more thoroughly the general development, to disclose the relationship between economic phenomena in all their complexity and to study the tendencies and the directions of development, so that our economic-social life can progress in a planned way.

FINANCE MINISTER LER STRESSES MANAGEMENT KEY TO GROWTH

AU032145 Prague TRIBUNA No 52 in Czech 28 Dec 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Article by Leopold Ler, minister of finance: "Good-Quality Management--The Basis of the Growth of Effectiveness"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Improvement of the Quality of Management

One of the primary tasks of our economic development is the improvement of the quality of management in all spheres and in every sector. That was also dealt with by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions. The system of planning and management and the entire economic mechanism must correspond to the level achieved in the development of production forces. [paragraph continues]

That is why work was started on perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy and why the main trends for perfecting the system of planned national economy management after 1980 were approved. At present they are being worked out into concrete proposals. Of great significance for perfecting management is the experience acquired in the 30 years of building socialism in the CSSR. Invaluable knowledge and suggestions are provided for us particularly by Soviet theory and management practice. We are fully utilizing the experience reflected in the recently published CPSU Central Committee measures on trends for further perfecting national economy management in the USSR for our own work on perfecting the system of planned management in the Czechoslovak economy. We are orienting our work to make the management system a better and far more intensive inspiration than heretofore, for achieving greater efficiency and a fuller utilization of economi facilities, higher outputs, and better quality and also in order to enable it to develop creative approaches to the solution of economic questions.

Since 1978 we have been verifying a series of new and more effective elements of management within the framework of the "Comprehensive Experiment of the Management of Effectiveness and Quality" in 12 selected industrial economic production units [EPU's] with 150 enterprises. This year we added to them three construction EPU's and two food industry EPU's. The comprehensive experiment emphasizes the economic results which represent the final contribution of every enterprise and every EPU to the creation of new social values. That means that each EPU has been assigned long-term tasks (up to the end of the Sixth 5-year Plan) in deliveries for the domestic market, for export and for investments. It has also been assigned long-term tasks in the profitability and quality of products and their technical standards. It is toward those tasks that the material interest of both individuals and collectives is being oriented.

After 1 and 1/2 years of implementing the experiment one can summarily state that its principles have proved their viability and that they are capable of further improving and developing. Particularly under the complicated conditions at the beginning of 1979, the new elements helped the experimenting EPU's to cope with the main planned tasks in satisfying the all-social needs to fulfill and overfulfill the main tasks in quality; and to achieve what were on the whole higher rates of profitability increases, cost reductions and the creation of profit, side by side with a generally favorable development of wages in relation to labor productivity. The principles of the experiment are enhancing the demands placed on management activity along the entire management axis.

The decision-making processes based on a more long-term plan and on economic rules require higher qualifications on the part of those that are being managed; so that there is less subjectivism and voluntarism. The experimenting EPU's have also manifested a far more active approach to insuring the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the drafts of the 1980 plan.

In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan a number of other significant measures have been adopted and materialized in practice. The government adopted a system of measures aimed at prefecting the system of directing material relations by a system of balances and conduct management, which will be followed up by a strengthening of the role played by economic law and particularly by economic contracts. Gradually we are developing our plans for perfecting the process of reproduction of basic assets and manpower. It was decided to step up, starting in 1979, sanctions for losses caused by poor-quality work. All the higher costs because of poor work influence the volume of output and wages; they are deducted from the plan fulfillment, and thus they affect the fund of cultural and social needs.

Part of the fight for higher effectiveness and quality is also the new method we are now using for evaluating plan fulfillment. The results of the work of every enterprise and every EPU are assessed with the aid of a system of seven selected indexes, characterizing the satisfaction of the society's needs as evidenced in the structure of the utilization of production, characterizing the quality of production, costs and profitability.

As of 1978 we have also been implementing a new concept of annual analyses, in which the enterprises and EPU's render accounts to society for the results of their economy. The remunerations paid out to responsible leading workers are also connected to the way we will conclude the annual management of our affairs.

The Main Trends

In order to perfect planned national economy management after 1980 we are making use of everything that has proved its worth; everything we have acquired in developing the experiment. We are also making use of the experience gained by the USSR and other socialist countries.

What is the essence of the approved main directions which are the basis for fulfilling the tasks of which Comrade Gustav Husak spoke in his concluding speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session?

--To improve planning on the principle of long-term duration, proportionality and interdependence,

--To consistently implement the principles of economic accountability,

--To more markedly evaluate and remunerate individuals and collectives according to their merit.

The 5-YEAR PLAN will continue to remain the basic form of management of economic activity on all levels of the national economy. It will determine the fundamental tasks, define the limits of means necessary for their fulfillment, determine economic conditions--particularly the norms of material incentives under which the units of the economic sphere's enterprise fulfill their tasks and manage the resources entrusted to them. The 5-year plan will gradually lean on long-term prospects and long-term comprehensive programs of the branches' development.

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTABILITY as a method of management and as a method of planned management of the social reproduction process will on all levels develop as a composite system of relations of material responsibility between the enterprises' economic sphere and society, between the EPU's and enterprises, and within enterprises.

In order to develop the EPU's economic accountability, the financial, credit, price and wage systems in particular will be organized in a manner that will create interest in economic pressure to fulfill the plan and achieve good economic results. We want economic accountability to project all positive as well as negative consequences arising from enterprises' and EPU's activity into their economic results, into material incentives and into the coverage of needs--to a decisive degree of investment needs.

THE PRINCIPLE OF MERIT will be introduced into the wage system in such a manner as to make the social and economic status of every manager fully dependent on his contribution to society. Material incentives will be linked up to material responsibility and sanctions. The differentiation of wages according to merit and the proportionality of the development of wages according to the social productivity of work will be markedly strengthened.

A system, no matter how well-thought out, will not work automatically--without conscious human activity, of a leading worker, without ever greater participation of the working people in management. In his concluding speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Gustave Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, emphasized: "The order of the day is to do all we can for our economy, methods of work and the approach of the ranking personnel to be faster adapted to the new, more demanding conditions and demands."

Thus the quality of economic management depends on the standard of the managing cadres; on their all-social awareness demonstrated, above all, by a consistent assertion of all-social interests when resolving all problems of economic development; on a responsible approach to work, planning and state discipline; on professional competence to carry out the entrusted managerial function and on the ability to master the methods of advanced management; on the ability to organize a work collective and mobilize it on the basis of one's own example to a selfless and consistent fulfillment of work tasks, to a high work discipline, to orient it toward decisive tasks and to resolve problems in time.

It has to be emphasized that the main directions of the national economy's management elaborated into a system of measures presuppose a high degree of moral-political and professional qualities in ranking personnel on all levels of management. MANAGERS WHO DO NOT QUICKLY RID THEMSELVES OF ROUTINE AND STEROTYPE APPROACHES TO TASKS WILL NOT STAND THE TEST.

Control is part of management. WHAT IS INVOLVED IS NOT ONLY ISSUING INSTRUCTIONS, ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS; INVOLVED, ABOVE ALL, IS A CONSISTENT DRAWING OF CONCLUSIONS FROM ACCOMPLISHED CONTROLS AND, IN PARTICULAR, THE ACTIVATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL ALONG THE MANAGEMENT AXIS.

Elaborating and introducing into practice the conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session is not an easy task. Therefore only those whose every day managerial work insures smooth fulfillment of production tasks, order and discipline at workplaces and generally higher demands on the quality of work will successfully master it and pass the test. Next year is the year of the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army. The development of socialist competition on this anniversary will be a significant contribution to insuring the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It is in this spirit that we understand the deliberations of the latest session of our party's Central Committee.

ENGINEERING DOES NOT MEET AGRICULTURE'S NEEDS

AU071559 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovakia Regional CPSL Committee: "Management and Labor Organization Are Decisive; Where Are the Reserves for Making Agricultural Production More Economical and for Raising Its Quality"]

[Summary] West Slovakia has a considerable share in the overall agricultural production of the CSSR. Last year's results, however, were the poorest in recent years, particularly in plant production. An analysis of the harvest of cereals has shown that, apart from the impact of the weather, the low yields were caused by subjective factors, consisting in the quality of the agrotechnology.

Last year's results in animal products were markedly better, especially milk production: The region delivered 10 million liters more than planned. "Our region's plant production plan for this year, particularly as regards cereals, verges on risk because it prescribes tasks, the fulfillment of which presuppose hectare yields that are even higher than those our region achieved in the record year of 1974. At the same time the inputs such as the deliveries of fertilizers, chemical plant protection means and technology do not correspond to the expected record hectare yields."

The tasks in animal production are very demanding but they are realistic, provided that the region adheres to the planned consumption of grain fodder.

Last year West Slovak farmers harvested a record 750,000 tons of corn, even though a windstorm in August damaged 15-50 percent of the corn on four-fifths of the total sown area. "Yet there still exist considerable reserves in the cultivation of corn for grain. The results in corn production could be substantially improved if the ministries of agriculture and food and of general engineering were more consistent in implementing measures adopted by the party and the government. Apart from the problems we have every year with seeds and with means for pest control, the insufficient mechanization in the cultivation of corn becomes more important. Because of that losses reach up to 0.5 tons per hectare, moreover, there is an excessive consumption of fuel and energy."

If the respective ministries furnished us with the Soviet Kherzonec-2000 harvest combines, we could reduce harvest losses during the corn harvest by 65 percent and the fuel and energy costs--including drying--by 25-30 percent. Furthermore, we could complete the harvest at the time of the crop's biological ripeness and make better use of the corn waste matter, making it possible to reduce the acreage of corn for silage by almost 30,000 hectares.

We are not satisfied with the results we have achieved in animal production. In our region if we succeed in raising--by at least 50 percent--the level of the lagging and mediocre enterprises, we could produce more milk and meat without increasing the number of cattle and swine and we could save 80,000 tons of fodder grain on top of that.

Great reserves also exist in a better utilization of machines and equipment and in their maintenance.

"For a long time we have been suffering from a shortage of basic trailer improvements and spare parts, which is the subject of constant and justified criticism. Therefore, we cannot make proper use of expensive machinery and save fuel. We have, for instance, a total of 570 Skoda 180 and Kirovec 700 tractors in the region but for half of them we lack plows, combinators and other implements."

Serious shortcomings also persist in the production and in the sales of vegetables, despite good measures adopted by the party. "Owing to the inflexibility of the general directories of the 'Zelenina' and 'Liko' enterprises, not all vegetables produced reached the market or the canning plants last year. For 1980 there is again a discrepancy of 20,000 tons between the production plan and the planned sales of vegetables, due to lack of interest on the part of trade, although we know that in some parts of the republic even seasonal vegetables are not available on the market. It is surely necessary to put an end to such practice and to harmonize the relations between the national ministries of trade and agriculture and, above all, to take more seriously into consideration the requirements and the needs of our working people."

Many of the shortcomings and problems we encounter in fulfilling agriculture's tasks convince us that it is the management and organizing work that determines the results. That also applies to the practical implementation of scientific-technical progress. Some positive results have been achieved in this respect, such as the introduction of new varieties of cereals--the wheat varieties solaris, bucianska 10, Istna; the barely variety favorite and so forth--or the application of the new preserving agent baktinokul, to raise effectiveness not only in agriculture but throughout the national economy. We must intensify cooperation with, above all, the scientific-research base of the USSR.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session noted that the engineering sector must insure deliveries of agriculture technology--including spare parts--in the planned extent and composition. It is the task of the party organs and organizations, also in our region, to demand from each employee--starting with the managerial sector--the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session.

JAKES CHAIRS AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD072056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of regional party committees for agriculture and food was held in Prague today under Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The deliberations proceeded from the critical analysis of the achieved results and good experiences gained last year in individual regions and dealt with measures for the safeguarding of the plan this year on the basis of the conclusions of the 14th session of the party Central Committee.

Attention was also paid to the discussion of tasks with working people and the development of work initiative aiming at the achievement of a high quality of all work. Efforts have to be focused on the utilization of reserves, above all the necessity of overcoming the lagging behind of the crop production and of increasing the production of bulk fodder for the development of cattle raising. Emphasis was put on efficiency, above all the increase of yields, rational utilization of fodder, limitation of losses of all kinds and, in the food processing industry, on the utilization of raw materials, the improvement of quality and enlargement of the range.

In the forest and water management it is necessary to focus efforts on a useful utilization of timber and the safeguarding of sources of water for the supplies to the population and the construction of irrigation systems.

FEWER THAN 1 PERCENT OF CPCZ MEMBERS EXCLUDED

AU071835 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Demanding Year of Party Work"]

[Excerpts] In party work, too, this week we began turning over the pages of this year's calendar. It will be a year when we will speak of the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the party's 15th congress more and more frequently because all that the communists will be doing and solving will strikingly influence its balance.

In the first place it will be necessary to make a thorough analysis of party work in 1979. This year represented an exacting check-up on the abilities of individual communists and whole organizations. But the difficulties which were necessary to overcome were, in a certain sense, useful: They uncompromisingly uncovered certain palpable weaknesses in party work. [paragraph continues]

They lay, primarily in the insufficiently consistent fulfillment of party resolutions; in the inadequate and unsatisfactory extent of the effectiveness of many educational, economic and ideological plans and activities; and the third sphere, which would deserve a critical appraisal, are the manifestations of various kinds of formalism, the lack of complexity, the half-heartedness, shortcomings and malpractices which are hampering and impeding our work on every level.

As has already become known, January will signify for the party the conclusion of the party card exchange. Never before in our party's history has the card exchange been so intensely connected with a demanding and comprehensive evaluation of the individual party members' approaches to their duties and tasks. Never before was the card exchange such an in-depth activation process, concerning every communist, every basic organization and all levels of party management. No less than 2 million specific tasks and pledges have emerged from the interviews throughout the party. Another contribution made by the period of party card exchange, which lasted for a full year, were the tens of thousands of valuable and stimulating suggestions and proposals for improving the activity of committees and of whole basic organizations. The results, which cannot be appraised by figures, are obvious: They lie in the intensification of the party organizations' ideopolitical activities; in the achievement of higher standards in implementing the Leninist style of work, manifested above all in specific, critical and businesslike party negotiations; and in turn has taken place toward implementing active forms of everyday work and toward implementing the political aspects of economy and of social life. The interviews have also positively affected the member base. The number of accepted candidate members, smaller than in the preceding years, was balanced out by their higher activity and their desirable class-social structure. Moreover, in the course of the interviews the party has parted ways with less than 1 percent of its members, because they did not offer the prospect that they would fulfill the responsible mission of a communist.

The fulfillment of the specific tasks entrusted to members will be most strikingly manifested only this year; and the same may be expected from the implementation of suggestions from the interviews. That is why it will be one of the lasting tasks of the party organizations' committees to repeatedly turn to those materials, and above all to the records of interviews with individual members.

In the coming period we would vitally need a higher grade of concreteness in party life in general--we should only talk about successes in the context of the names of the comrades who were successful and, on principle, we should also link the unaccomplished tasks, the shortcomings and malpractices with names of individuals, irrespective of their functions and preceding merits. The elevation of most active comrades, who are taking over the largest portion of worries and also proving their ability to cope with them successfully, is not an attribution of merits to, and by, individuals themselves: It is the moral duty of the collective of communists and also the method for activating everybody. We have already convinced ourselves time and again that, on the other hand, criticism is meaningful only if it literally points the finger at those who it concerns. Let us put a stop to a kind of anonymity cult in our activity. Let us not permit the engagement of some, and the indifference or inability of others, two striking poles in the approaches of individual communists to their tasks, to merge into a single gray mass called "we, the party group" or "our basic organization" or even "our socialist society..."

But let us return to the tasks of the February member meetings. What should the system of measures for implementing the results of the 14th Central Committee session contain? Everything that the communists in the working place in question will do to consistently fulfill the tasks of the economic plan; for the increased effectiveness and improved quality of all work; for the socialist upbringing of the people, and for stimulating the working people's political and working activity in honor of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. It is to be a plan of the political approach to the tasks of the working place; and political work is, above all, all that concerns the human factor in production--the mass-political work in all its breadth; the creation of interhuman relations and of a comradely, creative working atmosphere in the collective in workshops and whole plants; care for cadres; and, last but not least, the control of tasks and the appraisal of people and their attitudes.

The party organizations will have to prove their skill in transferring their plans and the fixed tasks to the entire collective in the working place during the preparation and course of the public member meetings of party organizations this March.

Deplorably, individual instances and expressions of formalism are still reducing the scope of action ability of many party organizations. In other words, the communists are constantly negotiating about something, organizing something, but all of it fails to yield an appropriate effect; the plans are not being fulfilled everywhere, the quality is not improving, the people's upbringing is lame in many respects. Such an "idling" should become an emphatic sign for us to start searching for its causes, and particularly for reexamining the methods of party work. The way out is known, too, by mastering the Leninist style of work. How much less inconsistency and halfheartedness the activity of many communists would show if they knew, for instance, how to grasp, in a truly Leninist way, the crux of the tasks and if they did not squander their energy in space and time without effect! How many fewer worries the executives would have, if they devoted 100 percent more attention to the selection and training of able cadres, which would offer guarantees of fulfilling the tasks in the way demanded by Lenin, to say nothing of the need and significance of the control of task fulfillment and of the people's attitudes, of criticism and self-criticism.

Undoubtedly it will be an eventful and demanding year of party work. But, as Comrade Gustav Husak said in his new year speech, addressed to the citizens on his own behalf and on behalf of our communist party: We are embarking on it with optimism and faith in our strength, because communists are people "built" for great feats.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SUGAR CAMPAIGN--The sugar campaign in Slovakia is nearing its end. Eight out of the 10 sugar refineries there have already ended their work. During the 1979 campaign, Slovak sugar refineries procured about 1,886,000 tons of sugar beets whose average sugar content was 14.43 percent, which is almost 0.75 percent less than the year before. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

CZECH SUGAR CAMPAIGN--The sugar campaign in the Czech Socialist Republic is nearing its end. Fifty-four of the 58 sugar refineries there have already finished their work. The CSR sugar refineries procured 5,751,000 tons of sugar beets, which constitutes less than 92 percent of the planned target. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CONFRONTATION OVER SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Carter Jeopardizes Detente

AU081111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington, ADN--On Friday night, U.S. President Carter in a speech on American television announced measures which seriously jeopardize Soviet-American relations. This constitutes an act which undoubtedly can have a negative effect on the relations between East and West.

Carter announced unilateral measures which constitute a breach of American-Soviet agreements. These include the already effected postponement in the U.S. Senate of the SALT II ratification, a halt to the transfer of American technology to the Soviet Union, the halting of shipments of 17 million tons of fodder grain, the curtailing of agreed fishing quotas in American waters from 350,000 to 75,000 tons and the slowing down of steps for the implementation of Soviet-American agreements concerning the development of consular, cultural and economic relations. Furthermore, Carter threatened a boycott of the olympic games. All this the U.S. President justified with events in Afghanistan which in reality are totally different from how Carter is portraying them.

West Distorts Facts

DW081330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 7 Jan 80 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] At times when events follow in rapid succession, the key to their classification is often found in past events. Thus there is, undoubtedly, a connection between the behavior of the main imperialist powers toward the detente proposals of the Soviet Union 3 months ago and their current behavior. Moreover, much of this behavior, which seemed to be nonsensical and illogical at the time now gains its logic in connection with the developments around Afghanistan, albeit an especially reduced [word indistinct].

You will recall that even Western statesmen spoke of a dramatic detente appeal, even of an historic event, after the great speech by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October. I believe, by the way, that the whole import of this speech only now perhaps becomes fully discernible. It soon turned out that the Western powers had indeed understood the meaning of this appeal, but they would not even think of following it: They wanted to miss the chance, they wanted to ignore our cooperativeness, they wanted to ignore the proferred hand.

The weeks between the October speech and the Brussels missile decision with all tricks and ruses of Western propaganda, all the contradictory, illogical and erratic thinking such as the contention that it would be possible to negotiate better after the missile decision, solely served the purpose of avoiding the need to reset the switches which had already been set on a turn away from detente policy in the United States.

At the time, not later than on the very Thursday of December 1979 when U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown railroaded the U.S. demands through in Brussels with open threats to the obstinate allies, the point was reached beyond which the NATO states must return if they wish to cooperate further in the continuation and stabilization of detente.

At present, Western propaganda is making a great effort to obliterate the facts and to turn the facts upside down. Detente, they say, is being jeopardized by the Soviet Union, by its assistance to Afghanistan, and that even world peace itself is endangered.

This contention is a triple lie. To begin with, it contains the insinuation that everything had been at its best with detente prior to the events in Afghanistan. Hoping for the forgetfulness of their own peoples they not only touch up for good looks the Brussels missile decision which is hostile to detente, but the sudden increase in the U.S. arms budget by $20 billion, the establishment of U.S. intervention force with a strength of 100,000 men, Carter's statement that not every determined use of force constitutes a potential Vietnam, the dispatch of a navy armada to the Persian Gulf, the procrastination of the SALT II ratification extending over months, the decision on the production of the MX missile, the dangerous aggravation of the anti-Cuba agitation, playing with the Chinese card, the support of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam--all of these mosaic pieces of U.S. foreign policy which is more and more oriented toward a policy of strength, and and all of these pieces prior to Afghanistan are to be caused to be forgotten. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote, again prior to the events in Afghanistan, in an editorial: The post of world gendarme is to be staffed again in the near future; the United States has already signed up for a comeback.

Thus, this appeal to the forgetfulness of the people is just as coarse as is the attempt to falsify the motives for the assistance extended by the Soviet Union, since nobody in the West can deny the right of any government to call on friendly countries in the event of a threat, a right to which imperialist states in the past referred often enough for the sake of supporting reactionary regimes or for quelling popular uprisings. Since, therefore, this principle of international law cannot be shaken, it is necessary for imperialist propaganda to dodge the issue. This is accomplished in that the same people who in the past several months boasted in television broadcasts and newspaper articles that in Afghanistan's neighboring states so-called rebels were training, rebels who had been gathered into camps and armed by foreign countries and were keeping larger and larger parts of the country occupied and preparing for the assault on Kabul, now pretend that the country had not been threatened. Again they forget what they said just yesterday.

They are doing so, on the other hand, by mocking that communists had asked communists for help. Well, that is the way things are: The shahs and other dictators have their friends in the United States, the progressive forces have theirs in the socialist countries; this has always been so and probably will remain so, at least I cannot see anything amazing to it. Why should detente be jeopardized and peace threatened by this aid? It is probably the other way around. Not for a moment did Afghanistan threaten its neighbors, with or without Soviet help. In contrast, the conversion of this country, which has been living in good neighborliness with the Soviet Union for decades, into a deployment base against the USSR, as planned by imperialism, together with the military plans of the United States against Iran, probably would much rather have constituted a real danger to the Soviet Union and thus also to peace. Does the United States want to make people forget even the geographic fact that Afghanistan and Iran are neighbors of the Soviet Union but, as is generally known, thousands of miles away from Washington?

In the third place, finally, the reaction of the U.S. Government to the events in Afghanistan belies its own contentions. Anybody replying with such a torrent of detente-destroying measures to something that by nature cannot even touch detente, exposes himself. Through its own strength and with the help of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan will return to a peaceful, normal life. Just as it did not threaten anyone in the past, it will not threaten anyone or anything in the future.

The postponement of the SALT II ratification decided on for an indefinite period by the U.S. Government and all the other measures including the violation of contractual commitments, in contrast, will entail their negative, peace-endangering consequences for a long time to come. It is but a lie indeed again if Washington speaks of a reaction. They simply added the aforementioned mosaic piece of an intensified policy of confrontation. Afghanistan was just a pretext, no more.

Had the United States displayed only a fraction of the feeling of responsibility toward detente policy which the Soviet Union proved, for example, in the early seventies when the United States was still deeply entangled in its Vietnam adventure, the world would look different today. Thus if the aggravation of the past several days above all constitutes a continuation of the policy earlier initiated by U.S. imperialism, then it must be counteracted from that quarter as well.

What remains the decisive point is the Brussels missile decisions. They must be canceled to help detente gain predominance again in the relationship between the two tendencies of world politics which have always existed, namely, detente and confrontation. The struggle against the Brussels decisions and for the preservation of what we have achieved laboriously enough in the policy of peaceful coexistence in the seventies thus becomes an entity.

The peoples of Europe will hardly have a more important task in 1980. As far as the ones governing in Western Europe are concerned, they are facing a choice. They can either continue to support a course which perhaps fans anticommunism in their countries on a short-term basis but in the long run is bound to inflict the greatest damage on them with absolute certainty, or they can return to commonsense and reason. It is, in fact, no longer enough to merely talk about the fact that there is no alternative to detente commensurate with human dignity. It is necessary to do something for that, too, now at long last.

Soviets Veto Supported

DW0081426 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW

[Kurt Olivier commentary]

[Text] In the UN Security Council Monday night the Soviet Union vetoed a resolution on the internal situation in Afghanistan. In this way it prevented a decision at the meeting of the Council, convoked by the United States and other NATO states, which would have encouraged further imperialist interventions in that country's internal affairs. The following is a commentary by our UN correspondent Kurt Olivier:

This veto power is to guarantee the principle of unanimity of the permanent Council members, which had been set as one of the basic pillars of the organization when the UN was founded, and to safeguard the common responsibility of these powers for the preservation of global peace and international security. With the Soviet veto the resolution became ineffective, the French chairman of the Council said.

The history of the world organization proves that the Soviet Union, as a socialist member of the Council, has always made use of this veto only when and if the rights of small independent states had to be protected, whereas the United States and Great Britain put in their veto when and if sanctions against South Africa or the condemnation of aggressive regimes such as Israel, for instance, were to be prevented.

UN representative Peter Florin of course also honored the commitment he had undertaken when entering upon office to strictly observe the principles of the charter. He explained the GDR's negative vote with the necessity, among other things, to prevent Afghanistan from becoming defenseless against the attacks of imperialist and hegemonist quarters. In the rejected draft resolution which totally distorted reality it said, for instance, that Afghanistan should have the right to decide on its future and form of government free from any external interference. It was this very right, however, which was to be prevented by this very resolution. What is more, the decision on its social system made by the Afghan people almost 2 years ago is to be revised by way of a foreign intervention.

As Oleg Troyanovskiy said on behalf of the Soviet Union, the resolution practically contained an appeal to change the democratic social order in Afghanistan and thus to undo the achievements attained through self-determination. It was all the more regrettable, Troyanovskiy said, that a number of nonalined states disregarded the objective of the resolution intended by imperialist and other reactionary forces but followed the course of the imperialist powers which was based on the distortion of facts and false information.

The fact that the Soviet Union and the GDR by their veto really defended the rights of a small state like Afghanistan was confirmed by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost who shortly before the vote appealed to the meeting once again to reject the planned interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He restated that the only purpose of the Soviet assistance was to ward off the serious external threat to Afghanistan and that the military units would return to the Soviet Union as soon as the reasons for their necessary mission had ceased to exist.

The opinions given by several NATO members, including the FRG and Canada, at the afternoon meeting yesterday indicated not only what the imperialist powers had in mind in the Security Council but also that they obviously have an interest in aggravating existing tensions and returning to the atmosphere of cold war--which has been fanned by the U.S. mass media lately--and to a larger degree even following the rejection of the resolution in the hope of continuing in some other way the attempt of interference thwarted in the Security Council. And this not only in Afghanistan.

Those quarters who would like to return to cold war, Oleg Troyanovskiy said, are the same who also want to shelve ratification of the SALT II treaty, who (?imposed) the decision on the deployment of additional missile weapons in Western Europe and who undertake ever new military activities in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean area and elsewhere in the world. All peaceloving states should ponder these implications, our Council member said in the same sense. This also includes those who have been deceived by imperialist machinations.

Kabul Cites Economic Pressure

LD081348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Afghanistan has strongly rejected any attempt to use economic pressures to blackmail the country politically. As regards "deliberations" by EEC countries about stopping food supplies to Afghanistan, an official statement in Kabul stresses that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rejects any aid which is coupled with political conditions. "We will never trade our independence and freedom or engage in bargaining," the document states.

Afghanistan is prepared to refuse the food aid program if it is intended "to exert pressure on us and to make us abandon the road we have chosen for our country's economic, social and political development."

Undoubtedly, the halting of food aid to Afghanistan would have adverse effects on the population but the Afghan people have never in their history yielded to imperialism and colonialism.

VOA INCREASES BROADCAST TIME FOR IRANIAN PROGRAMS

DW081940 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1853 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW

[Text] The CIA-guided U.S. broadcasting station "Voice of America" has quadrupled its Iranian-language broadcasting time. In April last year the station resumed its Persian programs after 20 years of suspension. According to latest FRG press reports these broadcasts are to bring influence to bear, above all on Iranian minorities.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER VISITS LINZ, AUSTRIA

LD081338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1042 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--On the second day of his official visit to Austria, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer is visiting Linz. During the morning he visited several parts of the Voest-Alpine enterprise in the Alpine republic's industrial metropolis. Austria's largest industrial firm has had business relations with the GDR for more than two decades.

Before his arrival in Linz, Minister Fischer paid a visit to the Mauthausen memorial. The GDR representative laid wreaths in tribute at the former fascist concentration camp to the more than 120,000 men and women murdered on this site by the Nazi hangmen.

SED GREETS CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU021515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Telegram to Comrade Constantin Victorovich Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, from Central Committee Secretary Erich Honecker in the name of the SED Central Committee--date of telegram not given]

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of your 70th birthday I convey cordial congratulations to you in the name of the SED Central Committee.

On this day we wish to thank you cordially for your high personal contribution to the further deepening of the combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU, to the successful development of the fraternal alliance between our states and peoples. We wish you, esteemed Constantin Victorovich, further success in your responsible activity, health and personal well-being.

Honecker Presents Award

AU021516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Upon the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, the chairman of the GDR State Council has presented Comrade C.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, with the Karl Marx Order as a tribute to his outstanding merits in the consolidation and deepening of the relations of friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

VISITING AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN DEFENDS NEW AFGHAN REGIME

LD082223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Austrian Communist Party has been holding negotiations in Hungary. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, held discussions with Franz Muhri.

They said that increasing attacks by extremist imperialist circles against the socialist countries and revolutionary and progressive forces gravely endanger the achievements of detente. They considered it dangerous to upset the military balance which has been formed historically and [words indistinct] endeavors aimed at creating a superiority. Hungarian and Austrian communists assured the Afghan people of their solidarity in its struggle to defend the achievements of the 1978 April revolution.

The chairman of the Austrian Communist Party arrived in Hungary from Czechoslovakia.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1600 GMT on 8 January carries a shorter report on Nemeth's talks with Muhri, adding that "Janos Berecz, chief of the Central Committee's Department of International Relations," also attended the discussions.]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY QADDUMI-LED PLO DELEGATION

Arrival in Budapest

LD081524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Palestinian delegation has arrived in Budapest headed by Faruq Qaddumi, Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee member and chief of the PLO Political Department. The visitors were welcomed at the airport by Bela Kovacs, PPF National Council secretary.

Start of Talks

LD081932 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 8 (MTI)--Discussions began between delegations of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Budapest on Tuesday.

During the talks conducted in the spirit of friendship and agreement, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, and Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department, exchanged views over timely international issues. They briefed each other about the activities and most important current tasks of their organizations.

The sides reviewed the scope of further expanding bilateral cooperation and paid special attention to the developments in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their mutual solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and their toadies in the region, against Zionist and reactionary forces.

JAROSZEK SPEAKS AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL AFGHAN DEBATE

AU081235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki dispatch]

[Excerpt] Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek, representative of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations, delivered a speech on 5 January during the Security Council debate on Afghanistan.

Among other things, Henryk Jaroszek said: The Polish Government takes the view that the Security Council's examination of the situation in Afghanistan constitutes a violation of the crucial principles of the UN Charter, including: 1) The fact that that examination is openly at odds with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states; and 2) The fact that that examination attests to a complete flouting of Article 51 of the UN Charter, which insures for every UN state the "natural right to individual or collective self-defense."

The Polish delegation cannot accept such a role of the Security Council in the debate in question. We are pleased to state that our view is fully identical with that of the side directly concerned--by the Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic.

For the same reasons we cannot agree to the allegations that question Afghanistan's right to ask for assistance from the state with which it has a legally valid treaty of friendship, neighborly relations and cooperation. Article 4 of that treaty, which has been quoted here states most clearly that the sides, in mutual consultation, will take the necessary steps to insure their mutual security, independence and territorial integrity.

Afghanistan has asked for limited Soviet military assistance under the terms of the sovereign right of every state to evaluate the situation according to its rights.

Instead of launching an analysis of the causes of the situation, the sponsors of the debate decided to deal with its results. In that way they would like the council to take an unfriendly action vis-a-vis a nonalined country, which, like many other states, has embarked upon the road to progressive changes in order to overcome its age-old backwardness. However, one should bear in mind that precisely the hostile actions taken against Afghanistan, the ever intensifying military attacks from the outside and the surging wave of provocations and attempts to destabilize the domestic situation have forced the Afghan Government to address to the Soviet Government numerous requests for assistance, including military assistance in keeping with the treaty of 5 December 1978. For some time now we have been witnessing a collusion in the world arena among the most reactionary forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are resorting to every accessible method and are acting openly and secretly in order to destabilize the situation in various regions of the earth, create tension to serve their own ends, halt the process of detente and acquire spheres of influence, including new locations for military bases directed against all progressive forces. The attitude of the reactionary forces toward Afghanistan, following the April revolution, has been a glaring demonstration or such destructive policies.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply convinced that the road to insuring the unity and progressive development of the Afghan people does not include attempts to inflame and aid the forces of the Afghan feudal rebels and to unjustifiably thrash out within the United Nations matters that are the exclusive sovereign concern of a UN member. The road to that unity involves understanding of and cooperation with the government whose program is consistent with the Afghan people's vital interests and with the problem of neighborly relations and stability in that region.

LEADERS GREET KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz to Kampuchea's Heng Samrin, chairman of the National Unity Front, Central Committee and People's Revolutionary Council chairman--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National Unity Front for Kampuchea's Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh:

Dear comrade, on behalf of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf we send our most cordial congratulations and warm greetings to you and through you to the National Unity Front for Kampuchea's salvation, the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to the Kampuchean people on the occasion of the first anniversary of Kampuchea's liberation.

The historic victory won on 7 January 1979 opened a new chapter in the life of your people and a new stage in their development. The Polish people are watching with particular interest and affection the fraternal Kampuchean people's achievements scored under the leadership of the National Unity Front for Kampuchea's Salvation in the struggle against domestic and external reactionary forces and in the country's reconstruction. May the Kampuchean people score further successes in the process of stabilizing the domestic situation and strengthening the international position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people's victory has provided incentives for a rapid development of relations between our peoples and for basing those relations on the principles of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Backing the policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we are deeply convinced that our relations will develop and intensify with increasing elan in the interest of our two peoples and for the good of our friendship and cooperation as well as world peace.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES IRAQI TRADE MINISTER

LD082100 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today the visiting member of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq Hasan 'Ali al-Amari.

The two discussed problems related to the international situation of interest to both countries and reviewed the state of economic, trade and scientific-technical relations between Poland and Iraq. The sides pointed to the possibility and need of expanding mutual deliveries of capital goods and industrial articles as well as Poland's broader participation in investment projects launched in Iraq. Deliveries of Iraqi oil to Poland were also the subject of discussion.

POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD082150 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, PAP--The 22nd session of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Warsaw today. The Polish delegation to the session is headed by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzasczyk, and the Soviet delegation by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Konstantin Katushev. The Polish delegation is composed of the members of the PUWP CC Secretariat, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, and, similarly as the Soviet delegation, of ministers and vice-ministers of numerous branches of economy and experts.

The session is going to discuss among other things a draft long-range programme for the development of specialization and coproduction between Poland and the USSR. The decision on the preparation of the programme was adopted during the meeting of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and CPSU CC General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Participants in the session will discuss the course of coordination of both countries' socio-economic plans for 1981-85. They will also examine the impleme tation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the s cond stage of construction of the Katowice Steelworks as well as the realization of the agreement on the construction of a wide-track metallurgical and sulphur railway running from the Soviet border to the Katowice works. Principles of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the construction of various projects in third countries will also be discussed.

The session will also assess the implementation of decisions adopted by the previous meeting of the intergovernmental commission that was held in Moscow in June of 1979. Participants in the session will also debate over the plan of work for 1980. The session ends on January 11.

WRZASZCZYK DELIVERS SPEECH TO SEJM ON 1980 PLAN

For the text of the speech by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk to the 1 December Sejm session on the 1980 plan, as published in TRYBUNA LUDU 3 December, see the JPRS East Europe Report/ Political, Sociological, Military, No 74816 of 26 December.

DAILY CALLS FOR SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE FOOD PRODUCERS

AU042020 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Leszek Chmielowski article: "Small, Effective...."]

[Text] The government program for services and handicrafts provides for a particularly rapid increase in the number of small-scale food businesses [zaklady rzemiosl spozywczych]. That is fully consistent with the interests of society and with the ever increasing demand for foodstuffs. However, one is hard put to talk about development without investments, all the more so since there has been a constant retreat in the handicraft sector of our national economy for many years.

It goes without saying that mentioning investments now when state plants have to observe the necessary restrictions in that regard is not a pleasant task, but perhaps for this very reason it is worth examining, at least in part, how our small-scale producers are coping with the requirements of effective investment measures.

Good if Fresh

At present about every third loaf of bread sold in Warsaw Voivodship is baked by private bakers, which means that such bakers bake 30 percent of Warsaw's bread. And their bread and other products are fresh and good as well as come in many shapes and tastes. It is enough to go to the bakery run by Stefan Chojecki at 29 Chlodna street in Warsaw and to listen to what his customers have to say (he also supplies two cooperative shops at Chlodna and Krochmalna Streets); his baked goods are excellent and you can choose from 13 varieties. The story of his main bakery at 2 Zabkowska Street is the same: Customers stand patiently in line to make their purchases. The secret of Chojecki's success is simple: 30 years of baking experience, adherence to baking trade requirements and rapid deliveries of fresh bread and baked goods to shops. Stefan Chojecki opened his bakery 3 years ago. Using his own resources, he spent some Z1 million to adapt, under his own direction, the premises allotted to him by the municipal authorities. He did that in 6 months. He bought the machinery from the "Spomasz" in Bydgoszoz. His bakery produced 3-4 tons of baked goods a day.

A second example: A private bakery will be opened this month on Obozowa Street to supply bread to the settlement there. The owners of the bakery were allotted unadapted premises last summer. If we take into consideration the time needed to settle various previous formalities (for example, to obtain the permission of the Settlement Committee, which is not always granted) we will see that it has taken about 10 months to commission a bakery capable of baking 4 tons of bread every 16-hour a day shift. The cost: Z2 million of private means and a loan from the handicraft cooperative bank.

The third example: A Z2 million loan helped to begin the construction of a private bakery on Okretowa Street last spring. The construction, which is from scratch and includes an apartment, is almost finished.

Last year [1978] there were 103 private bakeries in production in Warsaw Voivodship. This year [1979] we already have 114 of them, and four more will open before January. According to the plan approved by the city office, altogether 147 bakeries are to be in production by the end of 1980, which means that we still need 29 more. Will they materialize? The Food Handicraft Guild has told us that 12 bakeries are being adapted and 14 are being constructed and that 17 bakers are waiting for allotment of premises to be turned into bakeries.

If 30 bakeries each turn out only 3 tons of baked goods per day, it means that altogether they can supply some 90 tons. The cost of putting those bakeries into production is about Z120 million, allowing on the average Z4 million for each. The state giant bakery that is being planned for Krakowiakow Street will cost over Z1 billion and will produce about 60 tons of baked goods per day.

What can we see from that? Investments by private bakers are being implemented with exceptional effectiveness and speed. Those bakers are very careful before spending a single grosz and, because they know how to look after their own interests, they do not waste their money.

Sausages and Headcheese

Let us now take a look at butchers. Nine of the 38 firms in that branch of handicrafts are active in Warsaw. The problem whether these butchers are the last of the Mohicans of that trade or the pioneers of the new policy toward butchers has probably been solved. The facts attest to the expediency of the further development of the trade. In 1978 those 38 firms supplied almost 6,000 tons of meat products. This year [1979] they have already supplied us with 8,000 tons and in 1980 they want to supply us with at least 9,000 tons of various fresh and smoked pork products such as sausages, headcheese and various delicatessen products, including poultry pate and so on. If they could obtain additional quotas of slaughter meat those 38 butchers would produce at least 3,000 tons more of their goods without any additional investments. Most of their shops were set up on old premises suitably adapted.

The Food Handicrafts Guild is now encouraging people to build new butcher shops with the help of investment loans, which should amount to 90 percent of overall costs in those cases as well. Is there a social need for such undertakings? The problem is obvious and there is no need to ask the people who stand in lines in front of butcher shops. Of course, such new shops would have to be sure of the necessary supplies of slaughter meat. In that connection let us bear in mind that on the whole such meat is usually of lower quality, but the expert and thrifty hand of the butcher guarantees end-products of high quality. Butchers should also be able to obtain machines and installations that fit in with their premises and production needs.

Better, But....

At the end of 1979 there were 528 registered food enterprises in Warsaw Voivodship. That is a considerable increase over 1978 when there were just over 200 such enterprises. But that is still much below our needs. For example, in Warsaw Voivodship there is only one artisan who specializes in fish products and only seven artisans who specialize in processing vegetables and fruit. Although using water, which is the cheapest form of energy, millers are having difficulties and continue to close down instead of developing their flour mills. At the same time we are still short of various groats and animal fodder. There are many more such examples. Around Warsaw there are still housing settlements and small towns that are in need of butcher shops, bakeries, sweetshops, soft drink plants and many other shops and plants.

We must support the development of private food producers not only because that accords with the interests of society, but also because the money spent by those producers is not wasted and because every investment they make, even the smallest one, produces rapid and profitable returns. Let us bear in mind that the principle of economic effectiveness has its worth in specific achievements.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES FLAX, SUGAR INDUSTRIES

LD081738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] At today's session the PZPR Politburo examined the program of development of the flax industry for 1981-1990. The program has been positively assessed. It envisaged, among other things, an increase in the area and concentration of flax and hemp cultivation in the regions where highest yields are obtained; an increase in the average area of plantation plot; and equipping agriculture with the necessary machinery and equipment. The program plans to increase production capacity of the already existing yarn producing plants and to carry out their modernization, to master new yarn production technologies and to construct new plants. The variety, patterns and quality of textile flax products will be improved, as well as the workforce's conditions. The Politburo also acquainted itself with the progress of this year's [as heard] sugar processing campaign. The need was pointed out to further develop sugar cultivation, to improve its collection and secure the raw materials and to increase production of sugar in the coming year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks in Bucharest

AU071640 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Official talks were held in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The two sides reviewed the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Iraqi relations, and emphasized with satisfaction the ascending course of their bilateral cooperation in numerous areas.

The sides also expressed the conviction that possibilities are available for diversifying Romanian-Iraqi cooperation, for the benefit of both peoples and of the general cause of peace and stability in the Middle East and throughout the world. They also exchanged views on certain aspects of current international political life.

Andrei Hosts Dinner

AU072020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/1/1980--On Sunday night Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, gave a dinner in honor of Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who now visits Romania.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU081654 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At Predeal Resort today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, who is paying an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Expressing full gratitude for the meeting and for the opportunity of visiting Romania, the Iraqi minister extended warm greetings and wishes for personal health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for happiness and development to the Romanian people on behalf of Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolution Command Council. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to President Saddam Husayn as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the good Romanian-Iraqi relations of friendship and cooperation, which are recording a continuously upward course in all fields. They also expressed the conviction that there are premises for continuously intensifying Romanian-Iraqi political and trade cooperation, particularly in production-sharing and in technological and cultural fields, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Iraqi peoples, of the overall cause of peace and understanding throughout the world and international cooperation.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international situation, particularly the Middle East situation. In that framework Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to continue efforts for a negotiated solution of problems in that area leading to an overall, lasting and just peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem and observance of their right to self-determination, including the right to set up a Palestinian state; and observance of the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

During the meeting, the sides emphasized the importance of firmly promoting the following principles in international life: equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and nonuse of force and the threat of force. They pointed out the need to increase the role of small and medium-sized states and of the developing countries in international life, in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and for resolving key problems of current life in the interest of humanity.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ISRAEL MAPAM PARTY LEADER RECEIVES RCP DELEGATION

AU082030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 8/1/1980--The R.C.P. delegation that attended the proceedings of the 8th Congress of the MAPAM Party of Israel, called on Meir Talmi, general secretary of that party.

On the occasion an exchange of salutes took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the MAPAM general secretary.

During the interview the sides tackled matters of the present activity and preoccupation of the two parties.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/1/1980--Alfred Cahen, director general in charge of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, paid a visit to Romania over January 6-8, 1980. The Belgian guest was received by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and had talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Analysed were the possibilities of further expanding economic exchanges, cooperation in production in particular, in view being the economic potential of the two countries, of developing collaboration in culture and science. Opinions were exchanged on international developments, stress being laid on the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that it gives fresh impetus to the process of building security and of developing cooperation in Europe. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU]

VRHOVEC URGES NONALINED TO COUNTER 'MILITARY INTERVENTIONS'

LD081830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke in the Belgrade Sava Center today to political activists of the SAWPY Federal Conference about the situation in the world today, Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity, and the need for an all-round commitment by all nonalined countries and the nonalined movement to solving the exceptionally complex and major problems which today burden international relations. The federal secretary devoted the greater part of his speech to the dangers deriving from the existing crises and to the need to strengthen international efforts toward hindering the further weakening of the policy of detente, which seriously threatens peace and stability in the world. In this context Josip Vrhovec particularly stressed the importance of increased international activity by the nonalined movement--as an irreplaceable and powerful stabilizing factor in world relations--in further, decisive implementation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonalined movement, upon which alone a world of peace and security can be founded.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said the worsened international situation bears many dangers for general security in the world, particularly for the independent and autonomous developments of all countries. The Yugoslav diplomatic chief considers that the nonalined movement is in a position--as it has been up to now--to initiate decisive action toward establishing a new, more just and more equitable international political and economic order in the world and to commit itself in an all-round way to solving the major problems which have been facing the international community over recent years.

In a lengthy exposition the federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke, in addition, about the increased trend for the existing disagreements and conflicts in the world to be settled by force and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries; and about the dangers borne by the current arms race and competition between the great powers. The federal secretary pointed out that an aggravation of bloc confrontation would lead afresh to the opening of a new cold war.

In such a situation the entire international community, and in particular the nonalined countries, are faced by a long-term and stubborn struggle to normalize the present aggravated circumstances as soon as possible and to turn the world upon the path of peaceful development, in which every country would be enabled independent and secure development. In this context, Josip Vrhovec spoke about the importance of the agreements concluded at last year's Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries and the importance of a constant commitment to implementing the decisions of that important meeting; about the latest crisis events, aggressions, interventions and application of force in Asia, in the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa and in other parts of the world. He spoke also about Namibia, Zimbabwe, Iran, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed out that various attempts to hinder the independent development and independence of peoples, and particularly of nonaligned countries, may have unforeseeable consequences for the peace and security of the world.

Josip Vrhovec pointed at the same time to the inadmissibility of resorting to the policy of force, military intervention, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, with the aim of maintaining privileged interests, various forms of foreign domination and hegemony, and of widening spheres of interest.

Were these trends to continue in the future, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, emphasized, not only the process of relaxation of tension in the world would be brought into question, but also the entire system of international relations. The SFRY's diplomatic chief then pointed out the international community's obligation to offer energetic opposition to such trends and also the need for positive and mobile action on the part of the movement of nonalined countries, in order that these dangers may be overcome and in order to guarantee respect for and adherence to the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the right to individual development of all peoples and countries.

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN MAY PRESAGE NEW 'COLD WAR'

AU081620 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Miran Sustar commentary: "Ominous Introduction to the Eighties"]

[Text] The new decade has started with the very sinister sign of Afghanistan. During the last week of 1979, the world public was disturbed by reports of an "airlift" by which the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan was being strengthened. The alarm then escalated: The report of a new coup in Kabul came on 27 December and it was followed 2 days later by information that the coup was carried out with the direct assistance of the Soviet troops supposedly called into the country by Amin's government, which was overthrown by those same troops. The world has been darkened by the shadow of the fifties, symbolizing the beginning of tension between the East and the West, known in postwar history as the "cold war."

The Durulaman Presidential Palace in Kabul bloodily changed its masters three times in the past 2 years. According to reports of foreigners returning from Kabul, it was levelled, with President Amin inside, in the latest coup of 27 December, which makes one conclude that Amin was killed in a clash with Soviet troops and not shot by decision of a revolutionary court made up by the new authorities, as Babrak Karmal, new president of the state, announced in his first television statement. It appears that he arrived in Afghanistan with the "airlift." The fact that the Soviet troops, who supposedly came to defend Afghanistan from foreign threats to Afghan independence, have disarmed the regular Afghan Army and the militias of the Parcham party (of the present President Karmal) and the Khalk party (of the former President Amin), obviously refutes the official Soviet interpretation of the military intervention in Afghanistan--a country which for a long time has been a "buffer zone" between Russia and the British Empire in India. It is precisely the geopolitical significance of the region in which military intervention took place that gives the event a global dimension.

The first commentaries on the "regional dimension" were, 48 hours after "the event," replaced by an authoritative and strictly official statement of global dimensions. If in the first 2 days commentators still asked what may have driven the Soviet Union to such a fateful step--resentment at Amin's overthrowing Taraki on his own initiative and showing the door to Ambassador Puzanov (although he did not question the alliance with the Soviet Union), or the fear of an "Islamic revolution," which neither Taraki nor Amin could master either militarily or politically--any guesses and analyses of the "Kabul event" in that direction are now irrelevant: President Carter, in a statement personally touching Leonid Brezhnev (which was not usual in the relations between the U.S. presidents and Brezhnev until now), said with deliberate indignation that he was "led astray by the Soviet leader over the intentions and aims of the Soviet Union" and announced an "essential reappraisal of relations both between Washington and Moscow and between the West and the East." [paragraph continues]

There is no need to make a detailed assessment of the global weight of Carter's words: They were said by the head of one of the superpowers in a presidential election year, which means that Washington's attitude toward Moscow will be the basic and perhaps the decisive subject of the election campaign.

The "Kabul event" is not just a crude blow to the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonalined movement; both of them denounce any foreign interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. In the eyes of global strategists, it is outweighed by the fact that the military intervention in Afghanistan destroyed the equilibrium of forces in the so-called "crisis arc" from Somalia to Southeast Asia, which is to say in a region which is the home of oil and in an area through which oil supply sea routes lead. The nature of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan increases the global weight of the event. It is the first time that the Soviet Union directly intervened outside the Warsaw Pact area: In Africa it supported Cuban actions, and in Indochina unreservedly sided with the Vietnamese when they invaded Kampuchea. Both cases caused great political noise and moral condemnations, but the West as a bloc--which is to say one of the essential components in the process of detente--believed that the rules of the game were still being respected after all, as the equilibrium of forces in the crisis area was not disturbed. The direct intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, regardless of whether its reasons are tactical or strategic, will have global strategic consequences precisely because of its nature and its geopolitical coordinates.

The American President unequivocally said that "the Soviet military intervention in Afghan affairs is a grave departure from the agreed rules of the game" according to which the painstaking and slow process of detente in the world should run. On the last day of 1979, a conference of the six Western states (the United States, France, Britain, Italy, the FRG, and Canada) even said that "the framework of Yalta has been overstepped" and French President Giscard d'Estaing even stated in his New Year message that "the danger of war exists," which has not been heard in the Elysee Palace for two decades.

What happened in Afghanistan both directly and indirectly sharply concerns the essence of the basic principles advocated by Yugoslavia in its international policy, principles which are closely linked with our vital interests. That concern is clearly reflected in the statement by the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who stressed that Yugoslavia was astonished at the news of the latest developments in the Afghanistan crisis, all the more so because it is a question of a country which decided on nonalinement a long time ago. Yugoslavia expresses its deep concern because of the serious consequences which could result from such a development, not merely for worsening instability in that area, but also for international relations in general. "That means," the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said in his assessment of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, "that any form whatever of foreign intervention or the imposition of alien will on sovereign states is not permissible. It is their inalienable right to resolve their own problems and to select their socio-political system without outside interference."

In a nutshell, the coup in Kabul turned the international mood back to pessimistic fifties. Relations between Washington and Moscow have never sunk so low since then. It is no new discovery to say that those relations essentially condition the process of detente: The nonalined conference in Belgrade in 1961 made a successful appeal precisely to the two superpowers to replace confrontation with negotiations.

Washington is announcing a number of measures both between the United States and the Soviet Union and within international organizations. [paragraph continues]

In the United Nations, the United States, together with a group of Muslim countries and members of ASEAN plan a debate in the Security Council and the General Assembly, which means that the ineffectiveness of the United Nations may reach its critical point. We know from history what the ineffectiveness of the pre-war League of Nations meant. There can be no doubt that the relaxation of tension has been catastrophically endangered by the "Kabul event" and the reaction to it. What can the European countries expect from the Madrid meeting of "Helsinki II" to take place this year, now that the State Department has clearly stated that the Soviet intervention in Kabul completely devalued the Helsinki Charter, which is the "founding" charter of European cooperation and security, and that the United States will also demand a discussion of Afghanistan in Madrid? The fate of SALT II (regardless of Carter's statement that he will strive for ratification) is also almost beyond doubt and the only question lacking an answer is whether Moscow jeopardized the strategic arms limitation agreement for tactical or strategic aims.

To put it briefly: The intervention in Afghanistan more than any event so far put a question mark over the entire process of detente and the whole system of rules of the international game, on which international security in the world should be built.

The new decade began with a very bad portent. It is only to be hoped and desired that history will not call it "the omen of Afghanistan."

SAWPY OFFICIAL WRITES ON NEED FOR UN 'INTERVENTION' RESOLUTION

LD071528 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 7 (TANJUG)--The situation in the world demands that the U.N. organization should "concentrate its policy and action still more on the impulse by the nonaligned countries, on problems which are a result of military interventions and attempts to turn them into a lasting system of relations."

This was emphasized by Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Aleksandar Bakocevic in the article "A Contribution to Peace and Stability", carried by the daily BORBA in its issues for today and tomorrow.

Bakocevic considers that the policy of interventionism, which wants to regulate international relations by force, makes topical the adoption in the U.N. of a declaration to ban intervention and interference in internal affairs of sovereign countries.

It is absurd, Bakocevic considers, that the big powers cite the U.N. Charter to justify actions (?of force) in an independent country, for the sake of their own benefit. He especially emphasized that it is natural that many countries, especially nonaligned and other developing countries, [word indistinct] (?engaged) activity of the United Nations towards halting negative tendencies and certain [words indistinct].

SOVIET VETO CANNOT COVER UP 'DANGEROUS STEP' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD082046 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Soviet veto on the proposed UN resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan is the logical outcome of two entirely opposite approaches to the basic principle of the UN Charter which guarantees the right of every country to independently decide its internal development.

In this specific case, there was on the one side the Soviet Union, as the permanent member of the Security Council, and the GDR, with a 2-year mandate, and on the other, all other countries that are members of the Security Council. The debate on Afghanistan will be transferred to the General Assembly where there is no right to veto and with good prospects of the resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops being adopted.

The outcome of the debate and of the voting in the General Assembly should represent yet another test of the United Nations' ability and resolve to stand up for the protection of national sovereignty of a country which has been endangered by military action under a very suspicious pretext. There is little likelihood, regardless of the number of countries which will vote for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, of the Soviet Union accepting the decision of the majority. However, it will not be immaterial what course the General Assembly will take, just as the outcome of the voting in the Security Council, too, cannot be ignored.

Neither the crisis in connection with Kampuchea nor this latest one--though a sharp debate was held on both of them--have prevented the large majority of countries which are members of the world organization from assessing the actions both toward Kampuchea and Afghanistan as being contrary to the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. A special role in this was played by nonalined countries, in the first place by those which are inspired in their activities by the original principles of the policy and movement of nonalinement. Both in the case of Kampuchea and in the case of Afghanistan, Yugoslavia has taken the stand that nobody has the right to interfere, under any pretext whatsoever, in the internal affairs of independent countries and that any behavior contrary to this represents a threat to peace and international ocoperation.

Military actions call into question both of these premises and increases the danger of a conflict of broader dimensions breaking out. On the other hand, they cannot bring any benefits to those countries which consider military actions and interventions as part of some of their own speculations. Among the countries which have voted in the Security Council for the resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan there is certainly no complete accord on the ways in which the existing crisis should best be resolved. Among them are also those which are seeking a settling of acounts with the Soviet Union from bloc positions. This is, undoubtedly, the wrong way because such ways of settling acounts do not lead to anything. Of course, one should not look for any justification for the Soviet military action in the fact that the Afghan crisis, too--as many before it--has been used for an interbloc settling of accounts. This action is unacceptable and incompatible with the norms of international law, and on top of that it is very dangerous. Nothing can justify it--no pretext of any kind and no higher interests.

More than ever before, the world needs lasting and stable peace, and not intervention which lead to a completely opposite direction. Thus the veto in the Security Council cannot represent a cover for the extremely dangerous step on which the Soviet Union decided by embarking on the military action in Afghanistan, an action which has justifiably alarmed the entire peace-loving world.

POLITIKA, WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS DENIED ENTRY TO AFGHANISTAN

LD031652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 3 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA reports today that its correspondent and a group of foreign newsmen have been denied permission to enter Afghanistan, the explanation being that "officials are busy and have no time for meetings with newsmen". The refusal was followed by a relatively politely worded order to board the same plane they had arrived on and leave the country.

POLITIKA's correspondent writes that he could establish at the Kabul airport sufficient evidence confirming reports that the foreign "military assistance" in the latest coup was abundant and decisive. The airport, according to the correspondent, looks much more like a military base from which large-scale operations are guided.

TITO URGES DISCIPLINE, ECONOMIES IN THE NEW YEAR

LD012248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, gave a luncheon in Karadjordjevo today which, in addition to family members, was attended also by associates who had seen in the new year with him.

During the luncheon, Vladimir Bakaric, on behalf of the guests, thanked President Tito for his cordial hospitality and for the pleasant hours spent in Karadjordjevo.

"Permit me, dear Comrade Tito," said Vladimir Bakaric among other things, "to wish you much success in the new year because we and mankind require your activity. I wish you good health for this year."

Having thanked Comrade Bakaric for his warm words, President Tito expressed his gratitude to everyone who had come to see in the new year with him.

"I am very pleased," President Tito said, "when I can spend some time in the company of my associates, my comrades and members of my family. The family is getting bigger every year and this gives me great pleasure."

President Tito expressed his regret that the weather had not been kind this year and that the guests had not been able to go for a walk and experience directly all the beauties of Karadjordjevo.

He continued: "I hope that we shall see in the next new year together too, and that weather conditions then will be more pleasant. However, we must try hard to attain what we want and what we outlined for this year and the coming years. We must attain this. This year will be very difficult for us. In order to overcome the difficulties which are confronting us we must involve all physical and intellectual skills of our people. We are a small country, not a poor one. Yugoslavia is rich, potentially very rich, only we need more work, more discipline and more economies because there is waste in our country.

"I am convinced that you agree with me when I say that we are entering the new year united, just as we were during the war and in all postwar periods. Thanks to this unity we are not afraid of anything.

"I raise this glass," said President Tito in conclusion, "to the happiness and prosperity of our country and to your health comrades. Cheers!"

WRITERS' UNION CHIDES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART ON POOR RELATIONS

LD081510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 8 (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia has drawn attention to harmful repercussions (?from) the latest nationalist euphoria in Bulgaria on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

In a statement released, the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia sets out that the resuscitation of specters from the past, which heavily burden relations between the two countries, is detrimental to both the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the Bulgarian people.

The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency calls for the restoration of the rights of the Macedonian nationality group in Bulgaria. The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency reminds the Writers' Union of Bulgaria managing board that it is the one responsible that for a long number of years the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia and the Writers' Union of Bulgaria have no agreement on mutual cooperation.

The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency again expresses the readiness of the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia to establish cooperation with the Writers' Union of Bulgaria on the principles of equality, the distinctive features of cultural and literary development and mutual acknowledgement.

The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency states that last autumn numerous untruths and falsifications were printed in literary and other journals and uttered at numerous meetings in Bulgaria. The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency assesses this as undermining good-neighbour relations between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

In the same spirit and with ranking Bulgarian state officials attending, the statement sets out, the anniversary of the birth of Nikola Vapcarov was observed in Sofia on December 6, 1979. At the commemoration, nothing at all was said about Vapcarov having been a poet and a revolutionary who with equal love and sincerity wrote about his homeland Macedonia and its struggle for liberation and about the struggle of the Bulgarian and international proletariat. Vapcarov's literary work has indebted both the Macedonian and Bulgarian literatures and his literary work and revolutionary activity, the Writers Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency believes, is one reason more for closer ties between the peoples and cultures of the two countries. The statement released by the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency recalls that it was to these ideals that Vapcarov devoted his life and work and died for in 1942 when he was executed by the Bulgarian fascist police together with a group of other Macedonian and Bulgarian patriots.

The Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia assesses that it would have been only natural for the birth anniversary of such a writer and revolutionary to have been celebrated by Bulgarian and Yugoslav writers as a date common to their cultural heritages. Instead, the Writers' Union of Bulgaria managing board and, also, those behind it abused the shining memory of Vapcarov cherished by the Macedonian and Bulgarian people, the Writers' Federation of Yugoslavia Presidency states in conclusion.

DJURANOVIC VIEWS PAST, FUTURE RELATIONS WITH ITALY

LD302258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Koper--It is with particular pleasure that I accepted your invitation to send sincere greetings and best wishes to the friendly people of neighboring Italy on our transition to 1980. I am convinced that the good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries will also develop successfully in the coming year to our mutual advantage and to the benefit of peace and security in Europe and the world, reads a statement made by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, for Radio Koper.

Confirmation of the high level of development in the good-neighborly relations between our two countries came in the visit by Sandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, to our country at the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The talks between the two presidents reaffirmed the positive principles on which the friendly relations between our two countries rest and provided new stimulus to the further promotion and enrichment of our mutual cooperation.

Yugoslavia and Italy have travelled a long and complex road in order to achieve, through mutual patient efforts, the present level of mutual trust, understanding, respect and closeness. It is of particular importance that our two countries courageously and far-sightedly decided on the path of peaceful and constructive solution of problems and the development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in conditions when deep divisions and elements of cold war relations still existed in Europe, thereby indicating in the best and clearest way the possibility of building equal and friendly relations between countries with different social orders and international positions.

In the year we are leaving behind we have realized important results in the development of mutual cooperation in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific-technical and other spheres. Economic cooperation has reached an important level and continues to develop without interruption. We also expect that in the spirit of mutual understanding we will successfully resolve problems arising in certain areas.

The positive results of our peoples are perhaps best borne out by the successes achieved at the level of cooperation among the population of the border areas of our countries. In the area which in the past was often a source of disagreements and conflicts today there exists fruitful, ramified and intensive cooperation, almost without parallel in Europe. All the possibilities in this area, which are afforded by the Osimo accords among other things, have not yet been exploited. Further efforts are necessary with a view to strengthening the increasing development and expansion of border cooperation.

On this occasion I would also like to indicate the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the positive role of the national minorities in strengthening ties between the two countries. In the meetings of the two presidents the willingness was also mutually confirmed to undertake effective measures in the spirit of Osimo and the framework of the two countries' constitutional orders, and in cooperation with the minorities' representatives, to promote their positions and development, this being an important contribution to the cooperation, drawing together and strengthening of mutual trust and friendship between the two countries.

The Osimo accords have consolidated and expanded the bases for the development of all-round economic cooperation and other forms of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, constituting at the same time a contribution to the concrete realization of the Helsinki Final Act.

As Mediterranean countries, Yugoslavia and Italy are deeply interested and make efforts in the direction of strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, which is an integral part of the process of detente in Europe.

Greeting once again the friendly Italian people on the New Year holiday, I would like to stress the conviction that the awareness of good neighborliness as the permanent interest of our two countries permeates our peoples more and more deeply and instructs us to continue being an example and encouragement to other European peoples. This, as President Tito said, is our duty to better understanding in Europe and the affirmation of the noble desires for the creation of more just relations in the world and, therefore, for the progress and happiness of peoples, Veselin Djuranovic's statement to Radio Koper concludes.

BRIEFS

IRAQI MINISTER'S VISIT--Yesterday Hashim Hasan, minister of state of Iraq's Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade on a visit in connection with the coming 9 January opening of the exhibition entitled "7,000 Years of Mesopotamian Arts" in Belgrade. Following his arrival, Hashim Hasan had talks with Krsto Bulajic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Cultural-Education and Technical Cooperation, on advancing cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jan 80 p 5 AU]